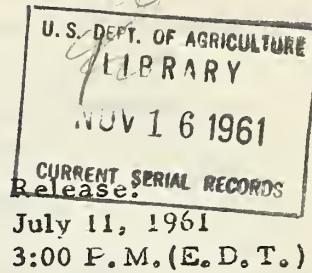


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Crop Production



UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JULY 1, 1961

Production of Corn for Grain, forecast on this basis for the first time by the Crop Reporting Board, is expected to be 3.2 billion bushels, down 18 percent from the 3.9 billion bushels harvested for grain in 1960. This forecast omits equivalent bushels of corn on acreage used for silage, forage or hogging off. In 1960, this equivalent production was estimated at 413 million bushels, and the 10-year average is 341 million bushels. Acreage of corn planted for all purposes is down 15.8 million acres or 19 percent from 1960.

Winter Wheat production is estimated at 1,116 million bushels, slightly below last month and 1 percent above last year.

Other Spring Wheat production is placed at 126 million bushels, the smallest since 1936 as drouth reduced both acreage for harvest and yield prospects.

Durum Wheat prospects at 16.5 million bushels are the smallest since 1954 and 52 percent below last year as hot dry weather severely damaged the crop in the major producing areas.

Oat production is forecast at 961 million bushels, 16 percent below the 1960 harvest and 25 percent below average.

Sorghum acreage for harvest as grain is estimated at 13,900,000 acres, down 4,939,000 acres or 26 percent from 1960.

Soybean acreage for beans, at 27,100,000 acres is up 15 percent from 1960 and the largest of record.

Late Summer Potato crop is estimated at 35 million hundredweight, 1 percent more than the 1960 crop and 4 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service
CrPr 2-2 (7-61)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

CROP	: YIELD PER ACRE :			: PRODUCTION (In Thousands) :					
	: Average : 1950-59 :		: Indicated : July 1, 1961 :		: Average : 1950-59 :		: Indicated : June 1, 1961 : July 1, 1961		
	: 1960 :		: 1960 :		: 1960 :		: 1961 :		
	bu.:	44.1	54.5	54.5	3,013,797	3,891,212	---	3,175,177	
Corn for grain	bu.:	44.1	54.5	54.5	3,013,797	3,891,212	---	3,175,177	
Wheat, all	" :	19.7	26.0	24.5	1,094,770	1,350,339	1,343,022	1,259,007	
Winter	" :	21.0	27.6	27.5	839,240	1,103,895	1,120,517	1,116,184	
All spring	" :	16.4	20.7	13.1	255,530	246,444	1/222,505	142,823	
Durum	" :	13.8	20.8	10.8	25,258	34,105	---	16,502	
Other spring	" :	16.8	20.7	13.5	230,272	212,339	---	126,321	
Oats	" :	36.3	43.3	39.5	1,281,781	1,150,774	---	961,357	
Barley	" :	28.6	31.0	27.7	353,737	427,018	---	365,746	
Rye	" :	14.2	19.7	17.1	23,907	32,491	---	26,187	
Flaxseed	" :	8.3	9.1	7.1	35,526	30,409	---	19,350	
Rice	100 lb. bag:	2/ 2,802	2/3,424	2/3,411	49,683	54,612	---	54,445	
Hay, all	ton:	1.52	1.76	1.65	110,769	118,091	---	108,948	
Hay, wild	" :	.81	.92	.80	10,336	10,481	---	8,771	
Hay, alfalfa	" :	2.20	2.45	2.27	56,254	67,137	---	62,136	
Hay, clover and	timothy 3/	" :	1.48	1.64	1.54	25,513	23,943	---	21,960
Hay, lespedeza	" :	1.08	1.17	1.24	4,998	3,790	---	3,511	
Beans, dry edible	:								
(Cleaned)	100 lb. bag:	2/ 1,157	2/1,252	2/1,215	16,711	17,912	---	17,126	
Peas, dry field	" :	2/ 1,215	2/1,088	2/1,081	3,415	3,241	---	3,578	
Potatoes	cwt:								
Winter	" :	155.8	154.7	185.3	4,327	3,264	4,222	4,354	
Early spring	" :	138.7	123.7	182.5	3,557	3,489	4,545	4,636	
Late spring	" :	144.4	198.1	200.6	24,024	26,451	27,599	26,983	
Early summer	" :	105.5	149.7	146.9	12,363	14,637	14,111	14,495	
Late summer	" :	170.8	202.7	199.4	33,636	34,552	---	34,962	
Fall	" :	176.3	185.1	4/	156,685	175,042	---	4/	
Total	" :	164.6	184.3	4/	234,592	257,435	---	4/	
Sweetpotatoes	" :	59.9	77.1	73.6	18,898	15,636	---	14,693	
Tobacco	lb.:	1,418	1,703	1,694	2,048,896	1,943,487	---	1,978,451	
Sugarcane for sugar	:								
and seed	ton:	23.1	23.4	25.6	7,010	7,721	---	9,010	
Sugar beets	" :	16.4	17.2	17.0	13,324	16,421	---	18,577	
Hops	lb.:	1,538	1,575	1,609	48,604	45,976	---	37,335	
Pasture	pct.:	5/82	5/87	5/ 85	---	---	---	---	

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March. 2/Pounds.

3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/First estimate will be published

August 10, 1961. 5/ Condition July 1.

CROP	PRODUCTION (In Thousands)				
	Average	1960	June 1,	Indicated	
	1950-59	1961	July 1, 1961		
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.: 1/ 111,848	1/ 108,515	---	122,770	
Peaches	" : 1/ 63,130	1/ 74,315	76,885	75,688	
Pears	" : 1/ 29,220	25,621	25,621	25,938	
Grapes	ton: 2,937	2,997	---	3,123	
Cherries	" : 1/ 219	1/ 187	2/ 226	228	
Apricots	" : 1/ 199	1/ 243	224	203	

1/Includes some quantities not harvested.

2/Includes forecast for sour cherries in 5 Great Lakes States as of June 15.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1958	1959	Indicated
	1949-58	1960		
Oranges	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges	: 121,786	129,330	126,760	117,435
Grapefruit	: 42,625	43,800	41,620	43,400
Lemons	: 14,358	17,240	18,230	14,040

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1960	1961	Average	1960	1961
	1950-59			1950-59		
May	: Million	Million	Million	: Millions	Millions	Millions
	: pounds	pounds	pounds			
May	: 12,440	12,206	12,278	5,621	5,671	5,535
June	: 12,167	11,689	11,887	4,934	5,198	5,113
Jan. - June Incl.	: 63,588	64,978	65,416	33,519	32,579	31,786

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1950-59		1960		1961	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels
Corn for grain	: 32.6	961,798	33.8	1,293,369	37.0	1,439,059
Wheat (old crop)	: 6.5	72,144	8.6	95,935	10.1	135,893
Oats (" ")	: 18.0	235,794	21.6	227,006	23.2	266,868
Barley (" ")	: 12.7	42,301	13.2	55,878	15.0	64,188
Rye (" ")	: 11.0	2,556	8.1	1,865	13.8	4,492
Flaxseed (" ")	: 7.0	2,610	3.9	832	4.6	1,413
Soybeans	: 4.8	18,634	7.8	41,758	2.1	11,503
Sorghum grain	: 5.1	21,248	8.0	44,204	8.5	51,751

1/ Percent of previous year's crop.

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1961 ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest		
	Average		1960	1961	1961 pct. of 1960
	1950-59	Thousands			
Corn for grain	:	68,639	71,443	58,275	81.6
Wheat, all	:	56,245	51,859	51,450	99.2
Winter	:	40,188	39,977	40,548	101.4
All spring	:	16,056	11,882	10,902	91.8
Durum	:	1,869	1,640	1,527	93.1
Other spring	:	14,187	10,242	9,375	91.5
Oats	:	35,510	26,554	24,320	91.6
Barley	:	12,282	13,763	13,225	96.1
Rye	:	1,674	1,652	1,528	92.5
Flaxseed	:	4,332	3,341	2,732	81.8
Rice	:	1,808	1,595	1,596	100.1
Sorghums	:	17,266	18,839	13,900	73.8
Cotton <u>1/</u>	:	20,080	16,080	16,561	103.0
Hay, all	:	73,006	66,958	66,156	98.8
Hay, wild	:	12,789	11,407	10,969	96.2
Hay, alfalfa	:	25,605	27,368	27,380	100.0
Hay, clover and timothy <u>2/</u>	:	17,321	14,588	14,240	97.6
Hay, lespedeza	:	4,628	3,233	2,827	87.4
Beans, dry edible	:	1,446	1,431	1,409	98.5
Peas, dry field	:	279	298	331	111.1
Soybeans <u>3/</u>	:	19,289	24,429	27,922	114.3
Soybeans for beans	:	18,045	23,639	27,100	114.6
Peanuts <u>3/</u>	:	1,936	1,542	1,548	100.4
Potatoes	:				
Winter	:	28	21	24	111.4
Early spring	:	26	28	25	90.1
Late spring	:	170	134	134	100.7
Early summer	:	119	98	99	100.9
Late summer	:	199	170	175	102.8
Fall	:	888	946	1,017	107.6
Total	:	1,429	1,397	1,475	105.6
Sweetpotatoes	:	320	203	200	98.5
Tobacco	:	1,466	1,141	1,168	102.3
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	:	305	330	352	106.8
Sugar beets	:	810	957	1,090	113.9
Hops	:	32	29	23	79.5

1/Planted acreage.

2/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

3/Grown alone for all purposes.

APPROVED:



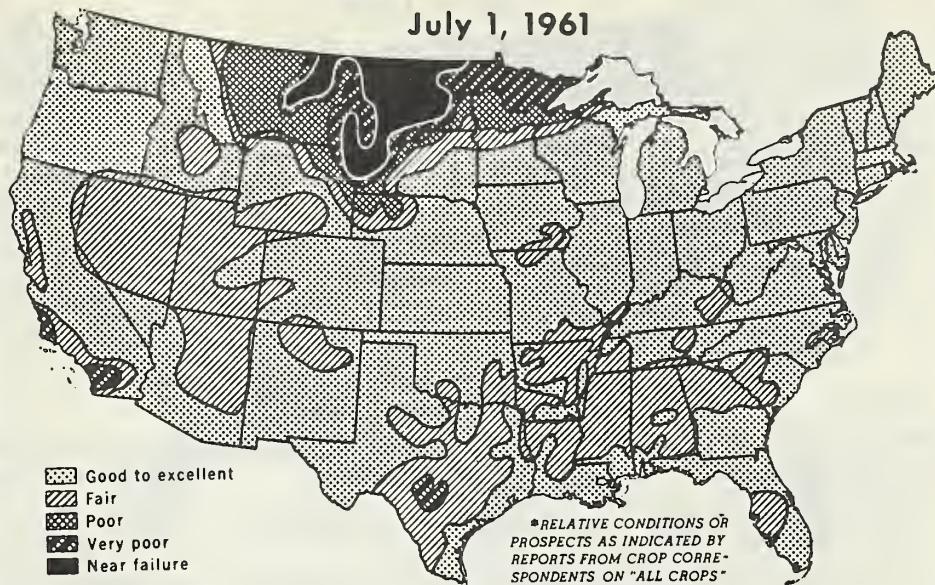
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CROP PROSPECTS*

July 1, 1961



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 8-61(7) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

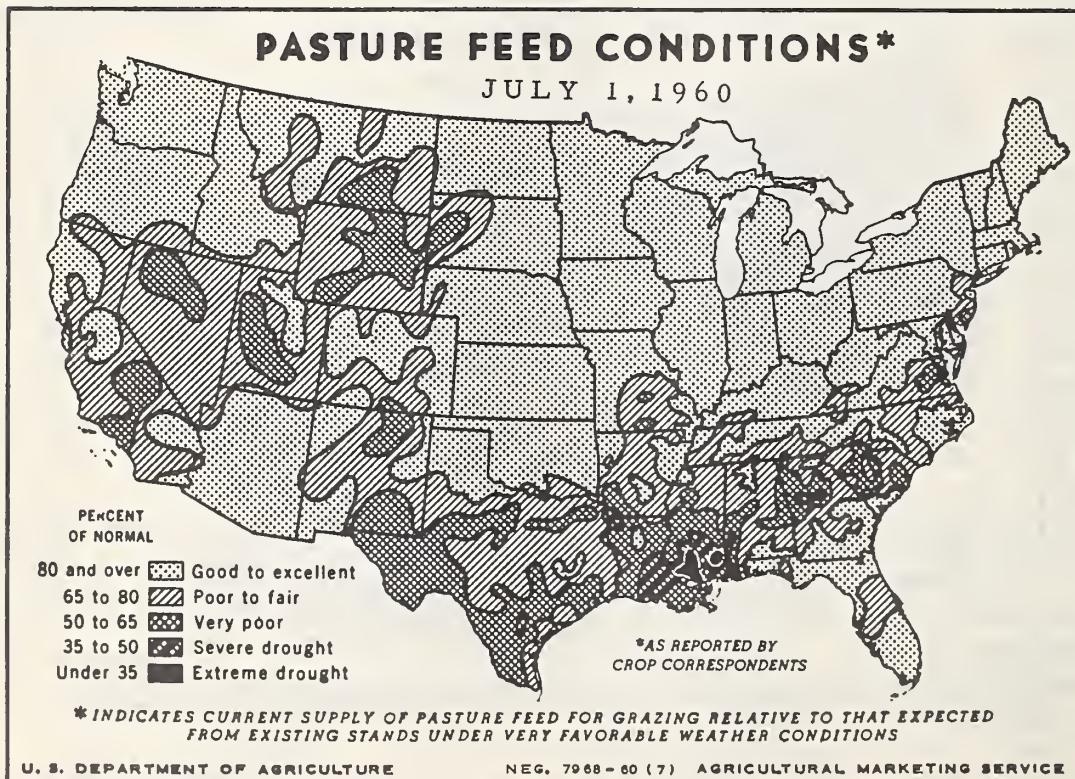
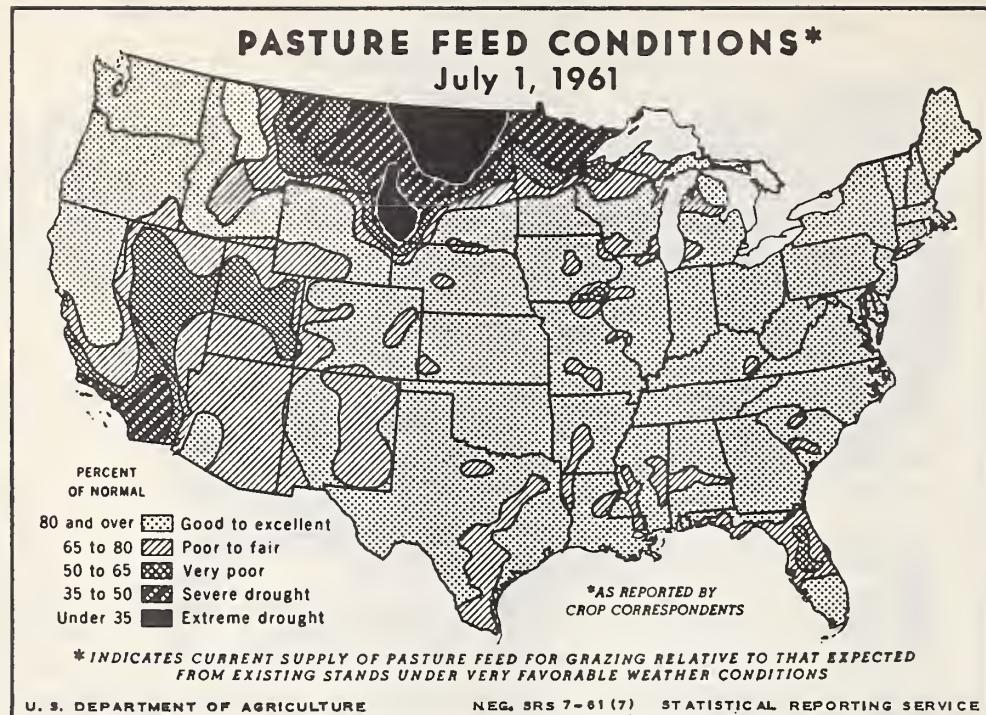
CROP PROSPECTS*

JULY 1, 1960



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7967-60 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1961

A sharp drop in the total planted and harvested acreages of crops characterizes the 1961 season. Total planted acreage of 306 million is 5.3 percent less than last year, while acreage for harvest is expected to total 295 million acres, down 6.5 percent from last year. Diversion of corn and sorghum acreage under the Feed Grain Program had a major effect in reducing crop acreages, and impending shortages of irrigation water in the West and flooded lowlands along the Mississippi and Ohio River valleys also kept some acreage out of production in 1961. High indicated yields for most major crops will tend to lessen the effect of reduced acreage.

Total Crop Production Lower than 1960

The preliminary all-crop production index for 1961 is 112, a 9 point drop from the 1960 level. Reduced acreages of corn and sorghums pulled the feed grain group below last year. Important increases in soybeans and cotton only partially offset the decline in feed grains. The composite yield per acre index covering 28 leading crops is 139 for 1961 compared to 143 last year which equaled the previous high in 1958. The basis for these overall comparisons will improve as the season progresses and production forecasts replace necessary interpolations at this time for cotton, soybeans, sorghums and a few other crops.

Appraisal of "all crops" prospects made by reporters for their localities point to a generally favorable outlook for the Central Plains, most of the Corn Belt and the Northeast; see map on page 5. The northern Great Plains presents a sharp exception, as below normal growing season rainfall and above normal June temperatures have taken a severe toll of crops and pastures. In the South Central States heavy rains and cool temperatures have held back crop growth and interfered with cultivation and disease control. Continued dry weather in the intermountain area of the West and far Southwest coupled with high temperatures in June have put an added drain on low water reserves.

Planted Acreage Down 17 Million Acres

Planted acreage of crops for 1961 harvest totals 306 million acres, 17 million less than in 1960. Continued participation in the Conservation Reserve and the diversion of acreage under the Feed Grain Program have combined to take considerable land area out of production. Water shortages in the intermountain and southwestern areas lowered dryland crop acreages as well as lowering plantings in marginal irrigated areas. Lowland flooding near the Mississippi and its tributaries also kept some acreage unplanted.

Major reductions were made in corn and sorghums, chiefly due to the Feed Grain Program. Smaller reductions are noted for barley, oats, flaxseed, early spring potatoes and sweet potatoes. Total hay acreage is also slightly below the 1960 harvested acreage. Soybeans show a rather sharp increase for 1961, following an important increase in 1960. Cotton also showed a major rise as increased allotments permitted

expansion of planted acreage. Winter wheat acreage increased, and expansions from last year are also indicated for tobacco, sugar crops, rice, peanuts, late spring and summer potatoes, and dry field peas.

Acreage for Harvest 6.5 Percent Under Last Year

Acreage of the 59 crops for harvest in 1961 is now expected to total about 295 million acres, 6.5 percent below last year. Changes in acreage for harvest follow about the same pattern as for planted acres with a few exceptions. Spring wheat, spring barley and flaxseed show sharper drops because of losses in the Northern Plains area. Some oats acreage was clipped or left unharvested to comply with conservation requirements of the Feed Grain Program. Winter grains had generally favorable growing conditions, and abandonment or diversion to uses other than grain was light. Spring planting progress was about normal but well ahead of the late 1960 season for most crops. With reasonably favorable summer weather, relatively light losses of planted acreages are expected.

Crop Development Near Normal

Crop development is generally ahead of the late 1960 season with close to normal progress indicated for most crops. Winter grains were seeded under relatively favorable conditions in the fall of 1960 and came through the winter with generally light losses. Above normal March temperatures pushed the 1961 season off to an early start. April, May and late June temperatures were below normal over most of the area east of the Rocky Mountains with a resulting slow down in growth and maturity of crops.

Winter snowfall was less than usual in the mountains in the west and stream flow has been low. Stored water reserves are approaching record low levels and a serious threat of late season water shortages caused some reduction of farming operations, especially in Arizona, Southern California, Utah and Nevada.

The Southern and Central Plains areas have had a highly favorable season. Dry weather damaged some early crops in southern Texas but mid-June rains brought favorable conditions for later crops. Winter grains developed well and, except for some delays of harvest by June rains, an excellent crop has been made. The Northern Plains area has suffered from low moisture reserves since the fall of 1960. Insufficient spring rains kept soils dangerously dry and high late June temperatures laid a heavy hand on crops in eastern Montana, North Dakota, Northern Minnesota and to a lesser extent in Northeastern Wyoming and Northwestern South Dakota. Showers have been spotted and the severity of drought damage varies within short distances.

Heavy rains along the Mississippi and Ohio River valleys kept farm work almost at a standstill during most of April and early May. It was not until late May that farmers were able to put in full time. Rapid progress was made, but crops are about a week behind normal in southern and eastern parts of the Corn Belt. The northern portion of the Corn Belt area had less delay, and progress is generally ahead of normal.

Farm work made rapid advances across the southern part of the country in March but heavy April rains put farmers behind the usual pace. May and June have been more favorable although frequent showers have interrupted cultivation and haying operations. At the end of June farmers had about caught up in the South Central States, but wet soils in north Georgia and the Carolinas made weed and insect control a problem. In the North Atlantic region early progress was very slow because of low temperatures and frequent showers. Farmers were able to catch up during June, although crop progress is later than usual at mid-summer.

Feed Grain Output Declines

Total feed grain tonnage dropped due chiefly to sharply lower corn and sorghum acreages as a result of the Feed Grain Program. Heavy rains and flooded lowlands along the Mississippi and its tributaries likewise reduced farmers' earlier intentions to plant. Corn acreage to be harvested for grain declined 18.4 percent from last year while all sorghum acreage dropped 26.2 percent. Reductions of 8.4 percent in oats for grain acreage and 3.9 percent for barley are expected. Progress of the Nation's corn crop varies by regions, but by mid-season the crop was ahead of last year's late season. Yield prospects equal the 1960 record high of 54.5 bushels per acre. Production of oats is expected to be 16 percent below 1960, resulting from lower yields and the decline in acreage. A reduction in total barley production of 14 percent is in prospect, as dry conditions in important Northern Plains States brought a sharp reduction in average yield.

Food Grain Production Also Down

Food grain production is down from the high 1960 output although excellent conditions in the major winter wheat States resulted in high yields. Combining was interrupted by June rains, but harvest progress was about normal and well ahead of last year. Nearly two-thirds of the Kansas crop was out of the fields by July 1 and combines were starting in southern Nebraska. Wheat was ahead of last year in the eastern Corn Belt States but cooler weather held the crop behind the rapid progress in the Plains area.

Spring wheat prospects deteriorated during June as hot weather seared dry areas in the important Northern Plains States. Considerable acreage in the drier areas will not be harvested for grain and yields will be lowered on acreage to be combined in many areas.

A rice crop practically the same size as last year is indicated, as a very slight increase in acreage is about offset by a small decrease in yield. Rye production for 1961 is about one-sixth smaller than last year due to declines in both acreage and yield per acre.

Cotton and Most Oilseed Crops Larger

Cotton was planted on a 3 percent larger acreage than last year with increases in most southeastern and central cotton States. Decreases in acreages are reported in States with heavy participation in "Choice B" cotton last year. Cool weather held back growth all across the cotton.

States. Frequent rains in Central and Eastern cotton States hampered planting and much replanting was necessary. Warm dry weather is needed to spur growth and permit farmers to weed fields.

A record high soybean acreage has been planted for 1961, surpassing the previous high in 1958 by 11 percent. Acreage increases occurred in all major producing areas. The North Central States maintained their dominant position with planted acreage increases ranging from 8 percent in Missouri to an upsurge of 73 percent in Nebraska. Cool and relatively wet spring weather caused delays but most of the acreage was planted earlier than in 1960 and near the average date. Stands are generally good, but weeds are a problem in wetter areas.

Flaxseed production is expected to drop one-third below 1960 as the major flaxseed producing areas were hit by moisture shortages that limited planting. High June temperatures damaged crop prospects and lowered prospective yields on acreage to be harvested.

The acreage planted to peanuts is slightly above last year but 20 percent below the 10-year average. Wet spring weather delayed plantings in the Virginia-Carolina area but more favorable June weather has improved progress. Excessive moisture in some Southeastern States has hampered cultivation but stands are generally good and making normal progress on July 1.

Tobacco Outlook Favorable - Sugar Crops Set Records

Production of all tobacco is nearly 2 percent above last year but 3 percent under average. A 2 percent increase in acreage is indicated chiefly as a result of increases in the allotments of burley and cigar binder types. The prospective yield of 1,694 pounds per acre is second to last year's record of 1,703 pounds.

Sugar crop tonnage is expected to be an all-time high with record production of both sugarcane and sugar beets. Sugar cane output is expected to be 17 percent above last year while sugar beet tonnage is up 13 percent.

Dry Bean Crop 4 Percent Below Last Year

Dry bean production is expected to be 4 percent below last year. The expected acreage for harvest is down only slightly from 1960 but yield prospects are lower. A 10 percent increase in production of dry peas is forecast due to a larger 1961 acreage. The prospective yield is below last year due to high June temperatures in the important Washington-Idaho areas and drought in the minor States of North Dakota and Minnesota.

Hay Production Smaller - Pastures Generally Good

Forage crops got an early start with above normal temperatures in March but cool weather in April and May held back growth over most of the eastern half of the country. Moisture conditions have been adequate to excessive over the East North Central and North Atlantic regions.

The South Atlantic and East South Central regions were dry in mid-spring but May and June rainfall brought increased growth. Soil moisture shortages and cool temperatures retarded forage crop development in the Northern Plains States. Above normal June temperatures brought rapid deterioration to both pasture and hay prospects in this region. Much of the western area has suffered from lack of moisture and forage production on non-irrigated acreage has been below normal.

Hay production is expected to be 8 percent below last year's large crop and 2 percent below average. The cool, wet spring reduced first cuttings of alfalfa but later cuttings are expected to be favorable, except in the Northern Plains area where output has been sharply curtailed. Declines are also indicated for clover mixtures, lespedeza and other tame hay crops. Wild hay production is reduced because of the drought conditions in the important Northern Plains States. Pastures improved during June in the eastern and southern parts of the country. Rains brought an unusual June growth of grasses in Texas, New Mexico and Southern Plains areas. Northern Plains pastures dried out and grass was much poorer than a year ago. North Dakota showed the sharpest drop with reported pasture conditions the lowest since 1936. Pasture and range condition varied widely in the West. Utah, Nevada, Southern California and Eastern Montana reported poor pastures while other areas had generally good to excellent pasture feed.

Farm Stocks of Feed Grains Set New Record

Total tonnage of feed grains stored on farms on July 1 was at record high levels, exceeding the previous high for the date set a year earlier. Pastures have not been luxuriant but have provided good feed supplies so that disappearance during the April-June quarter has been relatively low. Many farmers who are participating in the Feed Grain Program, are apparently holding over larger supplies of feed grains in anticipation of lower production in 1961. Farm stocks of food grains are also well above last year and average. Farm-stored wheat was 42 percent above a year earlier and rye stocks were nearly two and one-half times the low total of a year ago. Soybeans were the only farm-stored grain totaling less than last year, with a little over one-fourth as much on farms as a year earlier. Flaxseed stocks were up 70 percent from the low level of last year.

Fruit Prospects Above Last Year and Average

Total production of non-citrus fruits for 1961 is expected to be 6 percent greater than last year and 7 percent above average. Compared with last year there will be more apples, sweet cherries, sour cherries, grapes, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes. Only the apricot crop is down, although it is still above average.

Production of almonds, filberts, and walnuts is expected to total 15 percent greater than last year and 24 percent above average. Each of these crops is larger than last year and above average. The first forecast of pecan production will not be made until August 1.

The total tonnage of citrus for the United States is expected to be about 5 percent below last year although about average. Most of the 1960-61 citrus crop is harvested except for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in parts of California outside the Desert Valleys. There were more grapefruit and tangerines than for 1959-60 but fewer oranges and lemons. The July 1 condition of the 1961-62 citrus crops shows oranges and grapefruit below last year while lemons are well above a year ago.

Summer Vegetable Prospects Below Last Year

Summer vegetable production for fresh market is expected to be 8 percent less than last year but 6 percent more than average. Estimates made to date accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total summer production show declines from last year for each major vegetable. June temperatures were above normal in western vegetable areas but eastern areas were cool. Rainfall was about normal over most vegetable areas but was excessive in south Texas. Substantial reductions from last year are expected for onions, lettuce, cauliflower and cucumbers. A moderate decrease is forecast for tomatoes, while celery, sweet corn and carrots will be slightly less than last year. Summer melon production is also down with an 11 percent decline in watermelons only partly offset by a 6 percent increase in early and mid-summer cantaloup production. Early summer potato production is 1 percent less than the 1960 crop while the late summer potato crop is expected to be 1 percent above a year earlier. Sweet potato prospects are for a crop 6 percent below 1960 and 22 percent less than average.

Acreage of the nine vegetable crops for processing is 10 percent above the 1960 total but 2 percent below average. The acreage of winter and spring spinach declined but increases were noted for green lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage under contract for kraut, sweet corn, cucumber for pickles, green peas and tomatoes.

June Egg Production Under 1960 - Milk Output Higher

Egg production during June was 2 percent less than a year earlier, as decreases in the North Atlantic and North Central States more than offset increases in the other regions. Egg production per layer was 1 percent below June 1960 in all regions except the South Central, which had a 2 percent increase. The Nation's laying flock averaged 1 percent smaller than a year earlier and the lowest number for the month since 1941. Milk production in June was about 2 percent above a year earlier but 2 percent below the 10-year average for the month.

CORN: Production of corn for grain is expected to total 3.2 billion bushels, down 18 percent from the record high of 3.9 billion bushels produced for grain last year. The prospective 1961 crop for grain is 5 percent above the 10-year average but is the smallest crop since 1957. The sharp reduction in the 1961 crop is due entirely to a lower acreage, as yield prospects equal the 1960 record of 54.5 bushels per acre harvested for grain. Heavy diversion of corn acreage as a result of the Government Feed Grain Program, coupled with adverse planting conditions in the southern edge of the Corn Belt reduced 1961 corn for grain to 58.3 million acres compared to 71.4 million in 1960---a drop of over 13 million acres.

This is the first year that the estimate of production during the growing season has been limited to "corn for grain", rather than "corn for all purposes." This change omits estimates of equivalent production on corn acreage used for silage, forage and hogging off. The change has been made after consultation with users of the statistics, to provide an indication as early as July of supplies of corn that would be available for commercial use or for feeding as grain. Previously, the Crop Reporting Board has not estimated corn for grain until December. Equivalent corn production on acreage for silage, forage and hogging off last year was estimated at 413 million bushels and the 10-year average 1950-59 is 341 million bushels.

Corn planted for all purposes in 1961 totaled 66.6 million acres compared to 81.4 million in 1960 and the 1950-59 average of 80.0 million acres. Acreage planted declined 15.8 million acres, or about 19 percent, from farmers intentions as indicated about the first of March. Acreage of all corn in the North Atlantic area declined only 11 percent from last year as the importance of silage production lessened the impact of the Feed Grain Program. The sharpest reduction in acreage occurred in the South Central area where many farmers signed for complete diversion of small base acreages with a resulting drop of about 23 percent in acreage planted. All other regions showed declines ranging from 15 to 19 percent from the 1960 acreage planted for all purposes.

Progress of corn planting was generally ahead of the late 1960 season but was later than average. Slow drying of flooded lowlands along the Mississippi and Ohio River valleys held back planting operations. Some replanting was necessary chiefly due to excessive moisture in southern areas and below normal temperatures in northern States.

Corn for grain production in the Corn Belt is expected to total 2.7 billion bushels compared to 3.3 billion in 1960. Indicated yields average the same as last year but there was an 18.5 percent decline in acreage for harvest. Flooded lowlands along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and frequent rains in Missouri, Kansas and Southern Nebraska delayed planting and hampered early cultivation. In the northern Corn Belt, planting was ahead of normal and the crop is in generally good condition. Cool spring and early summer weather has slowed development and progress is about a week behind average in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Iowa corn got off to a good start and has had generally favorable growing conditions. By July 1 the Iowa crop averaged about 2 feet tall, double the previous year, and over half of the

acreage had received its final cultivation. Nebraska has had favorable moisture conditions but warm weather is needed for optimum plant development. Drought conditions in the Dakotas and Minnesota have been less severe in the grain corn producing areas, and damage to this crop has been less than for some other crops. Some damaged grain corn acreage will be salvaged as silage or forage.

Corn planting was delayed in the North Atlantic region, but favorable June weather brought the crop along well and yield prospects are now better than last year. In the South Atlantic and East South Central States, wet soils and cool weather brought frequent interruptions to planting, and corn growth shows considerable variability. Cultivation has been hampered by heavy June rainfall, especially in North Georgia and the Carolinas, and many late fields are grassy. Favorable weather conditions are needed so that a final cultivation can be made. At mid-season, prospective yields are expected to be above average but not as good as the 1960 crop.

In the West South Central States, corn has made favorable progress although hampered by local flooding and wet soils in lowland areas. Corn in south central Texas was damaged by drought in late May and early June. Showers brought relief but early fields were too far along to recover fully. Irrigated corn in the Western States is showing up well but a threat of late season water shortages hovers over some areas in Arizona, Southern California and Utah where stream flow and stored water resources are at dangerously low levels.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of corn on farms July 1 reached a record high total of 1,439 million bushels, 11 percent greater than the previous July record of 1,293 million bushels a year earlier. About 54 percent of these farm stocks were under CCC loan, including reseal and purchase agreement. The 1950-59 average farm stocks on July 1 is about 962 million bushels. Current farm holdings represent about 37 percent of the 1960 crop production.

The trend toward a greater disappearance of corn from farms during the April-June quarter was halted as many farmers entering into the Feed Grain Program decided to hold their old crop corn. Disappearance from farms during the quarter totaled 620 million bushels, compared to 751 million during the same period last year and was the lowest during this particular quarter since 1957.

The important Corn Belt States held about 92 percent of the total stocks on farms and 1,327 million bushels, were well above the record holdings on July 1, 1960. All States in the area except Missouri, Michigan and Wisconsin showed larger stocks than a year ago.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is forecast at 1,259 million bushels, 7 percent below last year but 15 percent above average. The indicated yield at 24.5 bushels per harvested acre is below the 26.0 bushels last year but well above the 19.7 bushel average.

Total acreage of all wheat harvested for grain is expected to be 51.4 million acres, 1 percent below last year and 9 percent below average. Acreage seeded last fall and this spring totaled 55.5 million acres, up 1 percent from last year but 15 percent below average. Abandonment and diversion is expected to be 7.3 percent of planted acres compared with 5.5 percent last year but well below the 13.7 percent average.

WINTER WHEAT: Harvest of a bumper crop moved along rapidly during June. The winter wheat crop is forecast at 1,116 million bushels, second largest on record, - 1 percent above the big crop last year and a third above average. The yield forecast at 27.5 bushels per acre is 0.1 bushel under the 1960 yield and 1.1 bushels below the record in 1958.

The acreage seeded to winter wheat last fall, 43.3 million acres, was 1 percent above the previous year. The change in major winter wheat States was generally small as allotments remained about the same as for 1960. However, in some northern States, acreage of winter wheat increased sharply. The acreage to be harvested for grain is estimated at 40.5 million acres, 1 percent above last year and average. Abandonment of planted acreage, including diversion to uses other than for grain, is indicated at 6.3 percent, about the same as last year. Drought caused some acreage losses in South Dakota and Montana.

In Oklahoma and Texas, harvest was virtually completed by July 1. Rains caused some interruptions in harvest, but combining was completed by the usual date. The excellent winter moisture and cool spring provided the factors for a record yield in Texas. In Kansas, cool, damp weather in early June favored good filling for wheat and resulted in high test weights in southern and central sections. It also favored rust development in northern sections. Hot, dry weather the last half of June permitted harvest to proceed rapidly but tended to hold down yields in northern sections. Nearly all wheat has been cut by July 7 except in the extreme northwest.

In Nebraska harvest has been in progress since about July 1. Black stem rust is taking a rather heavy toll in south-central counties. Hot temperatures and dry weather blasted heads in the northern part of the Panhandle. In South Dakota most wheat is turning color. Soil moisture supplies are short in central and western sections. There is heavy rust infestation in some fields in south-central areas.

In the eastern Corn Belt area, winter wheat reached maturity under generally favorable conditions. Harvest of the very good crop was underway in early July in southern sections. Prospective yields are near last year's high level. In the Atlantic area, prospective yield is above last year's high level.

In the Northwest, prospects are not as bright as in most other areas. Montana winter wheat has headed on short straw. Moisture has been short all season and temperatures were hot in late June. In Washington, hot weather in early June stopped the yellow stripe rust that had infected the crop. By early July, harvest had started in the earliest sections. In Oregon, stripe rust caused extensive damage and 100 degree temperatures at mid-June damaged fields in eastern sections. In Idaho there is sufficient moisture in most areas to mature the winter wheat. In northern Idaho, warm June weather checked the development of stripe rust.

In Colorado, recent hot dry weather has hurt the thick stands in the northeastern section, but in the southeast, combining revealed better yields than expected a month ago. In New Mexico, yield is far above the previous record. The extremely high dryland yields result from the very unusual excellent moisture supplies during the entire growing season.

DURUM WHEAT: Durum wheat production is forecast at 16.5 million bushels, less than half the 1960 crop and a third below average. This would be the smallest production since the rust epidemic of 1954 and reflects the serious moisture deficiency that grips the major durum wheat producing areas. The sharp decline in production represents a significant reduction in acres for harvest as well as a sharp drop in yield. The prospective yield per harvested acre of 10.8 bushels is only about half the previous year and 3 bushels below average. The shortage of soil moisture on July 1 placed a considerable acreage in doubt.

Durum wheat was planted on 1.7 million acres in 1961, slightly more than the acreage planted in 1960 but below average. Much of the acreage was seeded under limited soil moisture conditions, germinated slowly, and made only limited seasonal growth. Plants are heading on short straw with only poor to fair head development. Abandonment is expected to be unusually heavy in local areas and to total more than 10 percent for the durum area. The acreage for harvest is expected to be 1.5 million acres.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production of spring wheat other than durum is forecast at 126 million bushels, the smallest since the drought year of 1936 and only slightly more than half the 10-year average. Prolonged dry weather over much of the important producing area reduced yields sharply and resulted in significant decreases in harvested acreage. The expected yield of 13.5 bushels per harvested acre barely exceeds the yield in the disastrous rust epidemic 1954 and is more than 7 bushels below last year.

Planted acreage of spring wheat other than durum is estimated at 10.5 million acres, the second lowest of record although barely under last year. Moderate to substantial acreage increases in States having favorable early season moisture were more than offset by significant declines in North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Colorado -- areas showing a deficiency of soil moisture or limited irrigation water supplies. A majority of the seeded acreage made poor early season growth with more than 10 percent of the acreage expected to be abandoned largely because of the drought. The 9.4 million acres expected to be harvested is the smallest since 1934 and the second smallest of record dating from 1919.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old-crop wheat on farms on July 1 are estimated at 136 million bushels, 10 percent of the 1960 production. These stocks were 42 percent above stocks on farms a year ago and the largest carryover since 1943. Stocks of wheat in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana and Colorado amounted to 90 percent of the Nation's total.

Disappearance of wheat during the quarter ending June 30 was about 10 percent higher than a year earlier. An estimated 88 million bushels of wheat moved from farms in the North Central States while Western States moved 27 million bushels off farms during the quarter ending June 30, 1961.

OATS: Production of oats this year is expected to total 961 million bushels, 16 percent less than last year and a fourth below average. The acreage for harvest has declined to the lowest point in three-quarters of a century, and the expected yield, 39.5 bushels per acre, is nearly 4 bushels less than last year.

The cool, wet spring hindered planting and slowed early development in most North Central and Northeastern States. However, the crop made good progress during June. Nearly all oats are headed in South Dakota, and the Minnesota crop is three-fifths headed. In the Southeast, harvest is practically complete in southern areas and has reached the active stage in Kentucky and Maryland. However, excessive moisture has caused delays. Combining of oats is finished in the Southern Plains and is underway as far north as southern Nebraska. In the Northwest, oats are well headed but June weather was too hot for best development.

The 30.7 million acres of oats planted last fall and this spring is 2 percent below the 1960 acreage. This is the smallest annual decline since the downtrend started in 1956. Farmers' early plans had indicated some increase in acreage. Although conditions last fall in the South were near ideal for seeding winter oats, cool, wet weather this spring in most States from the Great Plains east to the Atlantic Coast was unfavorable for spring seedings. The Feed Grain Program and shifts to higher value crops also tended to limit the acreage of spring oats sown. Planted acreages as compared with last year show considerable variation between States. This is most noticeable in the Corn Belt, which normally has over two-thirds of the Nation's planted acreage and about four-fifths of the oats production. Illinois, Michigan and Kansas show substantial increases from the 1960 planted acreage. However, these increases were more than offset by decreases in Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio. All South Atlantic States except North Carolina have less acreage planted to oats than in 1960. In the South Central region only Kentucky and Arkansas show declines from last year but most Western States have smaller acreages.

Farmers plan to harvest grain from 24.3 million acres this year, nearly a third less than average and the smallest acreage since 1885. The proportion to be harvested as grain - 79 percent of the planted acreage - is less than last year and the average. Below normal rainfall in Northern Minnesota and parts of Montana, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Wyoming coupled with temperatures which soared to searing levels during June in the Northern Plains States caused some loss of acreage and increased the proportion of the acreage which will be used as hay or pasture. A significant acreage was planted this spring, primarily as a nurse crop for meadow seedings on land diverted for the Feed Grain Program. This was most widespread in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota and Iowa. In the North Central region, the proportion of the acreage which will not be harvested for grain is more than double that of last year. It is also higher in the West but about the same as last year in other regions.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old-crop oats on farms July 1 are estimated at 267 million bushels, or 23 percent of last year's production. These holdings compare with 227 million on farms a year earlier and the July 1 average of 236 million bushels. Ohio, Indiana,

Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and the Dakotas account for practically all of the increase from year-earlier holdings. Disappearance during the April-June quarter amounted to 216 million bushels. This quantity was up about one-tenth from the 197 million that moved out of farm storage during the comparable period of 1960 but almost one-fifth below average. Except for 1960, disappearance during April, May and June was the smallest since 1945.

SOYBEANS: The 1961 soybean planted acreage is at an all-time high, shattering the previous record established in 1958 by 11 percent. The 27.9 million acres planted alone for all purposes is 14 percent, or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, above last year. Of the total acreage planted, farmers intend to harvest 27.1 million acres for beans, about 15 percent above last year and 13 percent above 1958, the previous peak. The acreage of soybeans is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million acres larger than was indicated March 1. This is due primarily to changes in growers' plans because of the Government Feed Grain program and higher support prices, which were announced after the March 1 acreage reports were completed by growers.

The first forecast of production for the 1961 crop will be published in the August 10 Crop Production report.

Despite a cool and rather wet spring most of the 1961 soybean acreage was planted near the average date and earlier than last year. By July 1 practically all the acreage had been planted except in the East and South where some acreage is normally planted after the harvest of small grains. The crop is up to a good stand, and early planted soybeans, with generally favorable growing weather, have made good progress. Weedy fields are a problem in parts of the southern edge of the Corn Belt where rainfall has been heavy.

Acreage increases are general in all producing areas, except the North Atlantic, where only a small acreage is grown. The North Central States, the major soybean area, have nearly three-fourths of the U. S. acreage for beans this year. Increases in the planted acreage over last year in the area ranged from 8 percent in Missouri to a tremendous gain of 73 percent in Nebraska. Illinois and Minnesota each showed increases of 11 percent, with Ohio at 12 percent, Indiana 17 percent and Iowa a sharp increase of 35 percent above last year. The South Atlantic area indicates an overall increase of 10 percent while the South Central area gain is 9 percent above a year ago. Arkansas, the largest producer in the South Central area with the fourth largest acreage in the country, shows a relatively small increase of 7 percent above 1960.

SOYBEAN STOCKS: Stocks of soybeans on farms July 1 are estimated at 11.5 million bushels, 72 percent below July 1 a year ago and 38 percent below average. Planting of this year's soybean acreage was practically complete by July 1 and unusually favorable prices for beans provided the incentive for farmers to dispose of their holdings.

The total of 9.7 million bushels of soybeans stored on farms in the North Central States is about one-fourth of July 1, 1960 and 44 percent below average. About two-thirds of the farm stocks are in the four States of Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and Iowa.

BARLEY: Production of barley is forecast at 366 million bushels, 14 percent below 1960 but slightly above the average of 354 million bushels. Barley production this year is smaller than in any year since 1953. The reduction from 1960 reflects the adverse effects of drought conditions centering in North Dakota and extending into South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana. Production in these four States is expected to be 74.6 million bushels below 1960 partially offset by increases in Kansas, Nebraska and Washington. Harvest is nearing completion as far north as Central Kansas.

Plantings of 15.3 million acres of fall and spring barley were less than one percent below last year but were 11 percent above average. Smaller acreages planted in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and California were largely offset by increases in the Dakotas, Idaho, and Washington. Acreage abandonment is somewhat heavier than last year in the drought-stricken Northern Plains, and the 13.2 million acres for harvest as grain this year is 4 percent below 1960. Present indications are that one-fifth of the 3.4 million acres planted in North Dakota will not be harvested for grain.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old barley on farms July 1 totaled 64.2 million bushels, 15 percent more than last year and 52 percent above the 1950-59 average. North Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota held nearly two-thirds of the total barley in farm storage. Disappearance of barley from farms during the April-June quarter was 62.4 million bushels, about 4 percent less than the same period last year but 6 percent more than the average for the quarter.

RYE: Production of rye is estimated at 26.2 million bushels, 19 percent smaller than last year's large crop but 10 percent larger than average. The indicated yield of 17.1 bushels per acre compares with the record high 1960 yield of 19.7 bushels per acre and the average of 14.2 bushels.

About two-thirds of the 1961 crop is expected to be produced in 8 States--the Plains States from North Dakota through Kansas; plus Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, and Washington. Indicated production in these States is 24 percent smaller than in 1960 with production in North Dakota less than half last year's large crop. Severe drought and high temperatures are limiting the yield in that State. Production is also expected to be below last year in South Dakota, Kansas, Indiana and Washington but higher than last year in Nebraska where a record high yield is indicated. Yields are generally equal to or below 1960 in the north-central and mountain States and equal to or higher in most of the eastern and southern States.

The estimated 1.6 million acres to be harvested for grain is 8 percent less than last year and 9 percent less than the 10-year average. Most of the decrease is in the Dakotas where hot, dry weather has caused abnormally high abandonment. Most of the acreage not harvested for grain is used for hay or pasture or plowed under for green manure.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop rye on farms July 1 totaled 4.5 million bushels--nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the July 1, 1960 stocks and the largest July 1 carryover since 1944. The July 1 stocks are 13.8 percent of the 1960 production.

The Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas account for 80 percent of the National total July 1 stocks.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is forecast at 19.4 million bushels, a third below 1960, little more than half the ten-year average and the smallest production since 1938. The sharp decrease in production from 1960 is due to declines in both harvested acreage and yield per acre. Growers expect to harvest 2.7 million acres compared with 3.3 million in 1960. The prospective yield of 7.1 bushels is 2.0 bushels below last year and compares with the average of 8.3 bushels.

The major flaxseed producing areas have been suffering from a shortage of soil moisture since last fall. This limited seedings to 3.1 million acres, 10 percent below the previous year. Plantings in the drier areas emerged to poor stands with slow growth and development to date. Acreage losses due to drought are expected to be relatively heavy with 11 percent abandonment indicated by early July. Continued dry weather in Montana, the Dakotas and Minnesota could add to the abandonment and further reduce yields. A considerable acreage was seeded late and would respond favorably if rains come soon.

The three most important flaxseed producing States, the Dakotas and Minnesota, are expected to produce 88 percent of the Nation's flaxseed crop. Outside the drought area, the flax acreage is making good progress. More than half of the South Dakota acreage has reached the bloom stage. In the early producing States, Texas harvest got underway at an early date and was complete by mid-June with unusually good yields. California harvest was underway in June with yields improved by cool May weather that increased the set.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Flaxseed stored on farms July 1 totaled 1,413,000 bushels, 70 percent above the amount on hand a year earlier. Flaxseed production in 1960 was relatively high compared with 1959. July 1 holdings for the 10-years, 1950-59, averaged 2,610,000 bushels.

Disappearance from farms during the April-June quarter totaled 4.0 million bushels compared with 4.5 million bushels during the same period last year.

COTTON: Cotton planted in 1961 totaled 16,561,000 acres, up 3 percent from last year. This compares with 16,080,000 acres planted in 1960 and 15,833,000 in 1959. The 1950-59 average is 20,080,000 acres planted.

The 1961 United States upland cotton allotment is about 18.5 million acres, 5 percent more than for last season. In 1960 growers electing "Choice B" added 1.2 million acres to the initial allotment of 16.3 million, bringing the available total to 17.5 million acres. The "Choice A and B" program in effect during the past two seasons is not operative this year.

In southeastern and central cotton States, 1961 allotments are generally larger than the initial allotments plus "Choice B" acreage of last year, and plantings are up in most States. However, considerable underplanting of allotments is indicated in many areas, especially in the Southeast. In States with heavy participation in "Choice B" last year, allotments for 1961 are less than the total available last year. The planted acreage this year is down 5 percent in Missouri and New Mexico, 7 percent in Arizona and 14 percent in California, primarily because of reduced allotments.

In eastern and central cotton States, cool, wet weather prevailed throughout most of the spring season, and considerable replanting was necessary in many areas. The crop made fair progress during intermittent periods of warm weather but is generally late. While stands are fairly good, wet soils have hampered cultivation in some areas, and clear, warm weather is needed to permit growers to clean fields.

In Texas, rainfall in April, May and early June was well below normal with temperatures on the cool side, but stands are fairly good. Mid-June rains were very beneficial and the crop is making good progress. In New Mexico and Arizona, temperatures were too cool during the early season. Although the crop responded to warm weather during June, it is still about 10 days late. May weather was cool in California, but June was favorable; the crop is making satisfactory growth, and early cotton is fruiting.

ALL SORGHUMS: The 1961 acreage of sorghums planted for all purposes has been reduced sharply from 1960 largely as a result of the Government Feed Grain Program. Acreage seeded to sorghums is indicated at 14,265,000 acres, 26 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since 1952. Decreases were general across the producing areas with the minor-producing drought-stricken Dakotas being the only area holding steady or showing an increase. Acreage in States bordering the important Great Plains growing area continued the downward trend started about three years ago. This accentuated the decline in acreage brought about by the Feed Grain Program.

Acreage to be harvested for all purposes is indicated at 13.9 million acres down nearly 5 million from 1960. The first forecast of sorghum grain production will be published in the August 10 Crop Production report.

Of the major producing States, Kansas showed the sharpest decline, in acres planted, dropping 32 percent from the 1960 acreage. Planting was later than average this spring with more than usual replanting due to hard rains. Texas and Oklahoma showed declines of 22 and 23 percent, respectively. Combining of the crop in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas started during the first week of June. From San Antonio northward sorghums were heading, while planting was still underway in the important High Plains area. The bulk of the crop in Oklahoma was planted by the end of June, but seeding had extended over a rather long period this year due to adverse weather and delays while farmers awaited full details of the Feed Grain Program.

Colorado's sorghum acreage dropped almost a third but planting conditions have been favorable. The reduced acreage in Nebraska was planted slightly later than usual due to excessive rains. Rainfall around mid-June in

New Mexico benefited the crop and made possible the planting of additional dry-land acreage. New Mexico and Arizona acreages declined but not as sharply as in the heavier producing States to the northeast.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain on farms July 1 totaled 51.8 million bushels, 17 percent above last year and a new high for this date. These stocks accounted for 8.5 percent of the 1960 production compared with 8.0 percent a year ago. Farmers in the five major producing States - Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas - held 91 percent of these stocks. Nearly two-fifths of the stocks were under CCC loan or purchase agreement. Disappearance during the April-June quarter was about 15 percent less than last year and the lowest for this period since 1957.

RICE: A rice crop of 54.4 million bags (100-pounds) is forecast for 1961, slightly smaller than the 1960 crop but 10 percent above average. The acreage expected for harvest is barely above last year with yield per acre slightly under. The national allotment is unchanged from last year. Planted acreage is above 1960 with minor increases in Mississippi, Texas, and Missouri.

In the southern area, which includes all rice States except California, expected production is about 1 percent above last year. In Arkansas and Missouri, yields are below last year with the crop a week or more later than usual. Rains and cool weather delayed some seeding, building of levees and application of fertilizer. However, the crop was growing well by early July. In Mississippi and Louisiana, stands are excellent and growth has been very good with ample moisture supplies. Some early planted rice was headed by early July.

In California, prospective production of 13 million bags is 4 percent under the record crop of last year. Cool weather retarded early development, but hot weather in June favored growth. Stands are good except for scattered fields where early high winds caused some drifting of seed. Spraying for weeds is active.

PEANUTS: Acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes (picking and threshing, hay, hogging off, and other uses) is estimated at 1,548,000 acres. This is slightly above the revised estimate of 1,542,400 acres planted in 1960 but 20 percent below average.

Acreage in the Virginia-Carolina area is the same as last year. Acreage allotments are substantially unchanged from 1960 and only a small acreage is used for purposes other than picking and threshing. In the Southeast area the acreage planted alone is down 1,000 acres in South Carolina but remains the same as last year in Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi.

For the Southwest area, acreage is about 2 percent above last year. New Mexico growers took advantage of an increased allotment for Valencia type peanuts and increased their plantings this year. Oklahoma growers are increasing their acreage by 5 percent while the Texas acreage is unchanged from last year.

The peanut crop was generally up to a good stand and making normal progress on July 1. In the Virginia-Carolina area cool, wet weather delayed planting and slowed germination, but recent conditions have favored plant growth, and the crop is progressing nicely. Excessive moisture in some South-eastern areas hampered cultivation and made it difficult to carry out the usual cultural practices. However, planting weather favored good stands and the outlook is good. In the Southwestern area, the early crop in south Texas made slow growth during the dry spring but June rains brought it along in good shape. Heavy rains in north Texas and Oklahoma necessitated some replanting. Planting the late crop in Texas was nearly completed with good conditions prevailing.

The first estimate of the acreage for picking and threshing and the first forecast of production for the 1961 crop will be published in the August 10 Crop Production Report.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans in 1961 is forecast at 17.1 million bags (100 pounds clean basis), 4 percent below last year but 2 percent above average. The prospective yield of 1,215 pounds per acre ranks as the third highest of record, being exceeded only in 1959 and 1960. The 10-year average yield is 1,157 pounds per acre.

The decline in prospective production is mainly due to the reduction in yield from last year. The planted acreage is practically the same as 1960 but the acres for harvest show a slight drop from last year--1.41 million acres compared to 1.43 million in 1960 and the average of 1.45 million acres.

In the Northeast, frequent rains and wet fields hindered early planting in New York, but after mid-June, planting proceeded at a fast pace and was largely completed by July 1. In Michigan, dry weather permitted some beans to be planted quite early, but some acreage could not be planted until late June when rains improved germination prospects. On the whole, the crop started off well in Michigan and above-average yields are indicated. A large proportion of the Pea bean acreage was planted to the Sanilac variety which yields higher than the older varieties.

In the Northwest, the season started out some better than average, with only Washington reporting yields below average. A shortage of irrigation water is indicated in Nebraska, Idaho and Washington.

In the Pinto area, Colorado expects below average yields. There was extensive hail damage in Northern Colorado which necessitated considerable replanting of acreage. In the non-irrigated sections, the weather has been dry for an extended period and rain is needed. Kansas is expanding its acreage with 25 thousand acres planted in that State compared to only 15 thousand acres last year. The indicated yield per acre is also above that harvested last year.

California yield prospects are not as good as a year ago; the reported condition of each class of beans is the lowest since 1955.

Extremely high temperatures in June hurt some beans. Some areas have a short supply of irrigation water. However, production of beans for the State is expected to be above 1960 because of the increased acreage.

DRY PEAS: Production of dry peas in 1961 is forecast at 3,578,000 bags (100 pounds clean basis), 10 percent larger than the short crop of last year and 5 percent above average. The indicated increase in production is due entirely to a larger planted acreage, as the prospective yield of 1,081 pounds is slightly below the relatively poor yield of last year and is the lowest since 1955. The 10-year average yield is 1,215 pounds per acre.

The planted acreage of 352,000 in 1961 compares with 321,000 acres in 1960 and is 16 percent above average. The major States, Washington and Idaho, show increases over last year of 110 and 107 percent, respectively. More favorable prices and a smaller carryover of old crop peas were factors contributing to the increase in acreage. Of the minor States, Oregon, Minnesota, and North Dakota indicate acreage increases but Colorado shows a decrease. Abandonment is indicated at 6.0 percent compared with 7.2 percent in 1960, leaving 331,000 acres for harvest in 1961.

The planting season in the Pacific Northwest, where most of the dry peas are grown, was cool and wet. In Washington, some peas were planted early before the ground became too wet but a large part of the crop was planted late. Planting in Idaho also was late but the crop made good growth when it emerged. June was very hot in these States, which was detrimental to the crop but it is too early to know the full extent of the damage.

In the minor producing States of Minnesota and North Dakota, yields were cut severely by the drought. The small acreage in Colorado is making good progress and above average yields are expected.

HAY: Production of all kinds of hay during 1961 is forecast at 109 million tons--8 percent below last year's large crop of 118 million tons and 2 percent below average. Growing conditions have been generally favorable although serious moisture shortages and unusually heavy insect infestations occurred in some areas. Hay has suffered from drought in the important producing States of North Dakota and Montana, and in some areas of Minnesota, Texas and southern California.

Acreage of all kinds of hay this year is expected to total 66.2 million acres--down 1 percent from the 67.0 million acres harvested last year and 9 percent below the 73.0 million acre average. Acreage was down from both last year and average in all regions except the West. The acreage in Western States was up 1 percent from last year and slightly above average.

Production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is estimated at 62.1 million tons--7 percent below last year's crop but 10 percent above average. The important North Central Region, which accounts for 57 percent of the U. S. crop, is down 5.2 million tons from last year. A cool, late spring reduced yields of first cuttings throughout most of this region. In addition, North Dakota's production has been sharply curtailed by drought. The acreage of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for harvest is indicated at 27.4 million acres, the same as last year and compares with the average of 25.6 million. Increases from last year in the North Atlantic, South Central, and Western States offset moderate declines in other regions.

The 1961 production of clover, timothy, and clover-grass mixtures is expected to reach 22.0 million tons--8 percent less than the 1960 crop and 14 percent below average. Only the South Central and South Atlantic States have larger crops indicated than last year. The 1961 acreage of this class of hay is estimated at 14.2 million acres--2 percent less than the 1960 acreage and 18 percent less than average. Acreage in the South Atlantic and South Central regions shows a moderate increase from 1960 but all other regions are down slightly.

Production of lespedeza hay is estimated at 3.5 million tons--7 percent below the 3.8 million tons harvested last year and nearly one-third less than the average of 5.0 million tons. Kentucky, Mississippi and Arkansas showed slight to moderate increases from last year but indicated production for all other States is down, because of smaller acreages being harvested. The acreage for harvest, 2.8 million acres, is 13 percent below the 3.2 million acres harvested last year and 39 percent below the average of 4.6 million acres. Cool spring weather retarded early growth, but adequate moisture supplies and warmer temperatures in late May and June give promise of a high yielding crop.

Wild hay production is forecast at 8.8 million tons--16 percent below last year and 15 percent below average. The crop is down from 1960 in both Central and Western Regions with the largest reduction in drought-stricken North Dakota. Moisture shortages have also reduced yields in some areas of Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, South Dakota, and Utah. The acreage of wild hay this year is forecast at 11.0 million acres--4 percent less than the 11.4 million acres cut in 1960 and 14 percent below average. The sharp drop in North Dakota's acreage more than offset the small increases which occurred in about half of the wild hay producing States.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1961 sugar beet crop is estimated at 18,577,000 tons and exceeds the previous record crop of 1959 by 9 percent. This production is 13 percent above last year and 39 percent above the 1950-59 average. The indicated yield of 17.0 tons per acre is slightly lower than for 1960 and compares with the average of 16.4 tons. Yields are near or above average in most States. Record high production is indicated in Minnesota, Kansas, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon. California production is second only to 1959.

Growers planted 1,128,100 acres of sugar beets in 1961, 15 percent over last year. Since acreage allotments were not in effect this year, factory capacity and water supplies were the limiting factors in acreage expansion. Planted acreage of beets is larger than last season in all major producing States except Utah where the reduction is 21 percent.

Based on conditions as of July 1, the acreage of sugar beets expected to be harvested is 1,089,900. This is 14 percent more than last year and 35 percent above average.

Sugar beets are making good progress in most States. Drought conditions in the Red River Valley have caused only light abandonment to date but rain will be needed soon to prevent further losses. Beets are progressing nicely in Michigan and Wisconsin, while in Ohio planting was delayed by cool, wet weather and growth is behind schedule. The crop in Nebraska got off to a poor start but beets in some areas are in excellent condition. Idaho beets are developing well after some early season setbacks from frost and high winds. In Montana beets germinated well and are making good progress with virtually all acreage thinned by July 1.

Conditions in Colorado are extremely variable. Acreage losses have not been excessive but there is more than the usual amount of late acreage. Beets are exceptionally good in the Arkansas Valley and in the low western valleys of Colorado.

In spite of a slow spring, beets in Washington and Oregon are progressing well. Beets in Malheur County, Oregon, have made excellent growth and development. The outlook in California is good. The crop is early, stands are good and growing conditions are generally favorable. Harvest of fall planted beets is well along, with yields and sugar content better than last year.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: A sugarcane crop of 9,010,000 tons for sugar and seed is forecast for the Continental United States, based on conditions prevailing on July 1. This is almost 17 percent above last year and would be the largest crop ever produced in the United States. The estimated production of 6,886,000 tons for Louisiana is 8 percent above the previous record crop produced in 1911. The indicated Florida crop of 2,124,000 tons is 18 percent above 1959, the previous record high for that State.

With no acreage restrictions on sugarcane this year, growers are increasing their acreage 5 percent in Louisiana and 16 percent in Florida. The 59,000 acres indicated for harvest in Florida is the highest of record for that State. In Louisiana the acreage is the largest since 1953.

Weather conditions have been almost ideal in Louisiana and the crop has made excellent growth. Stands are good and cultivation has been completed in most areas. In Florida, late March frosts slowed growth, but the crop is grown under controlled water supplies and prospects are now good.

APPLES: Prospects for the Nation's commercial apple crop as of July 1 indicate a production of 122,770,000 bushels, 13 percent above last year's harvest and 10 percent above average. The July 1 estimates by geographic regions are: Eastern -- 63,350,000 bushels, 20 percent above last year and 21 percent above average; Central -- 24,910,000 bushels, 5 percent above 1960 and 18 percent above average; and Western -- 34,510,000 bushels, 8 percent above last year but 10 percent below average.

New England reports June conditions favorable for development of the apple crop. All States except Vermont look for a crop larger than last year. New York's Lake Ontario area has present prospects of a crop equal to the bumper crop of 1958. In the Hudson Valley all varieties except Golden Delicious will produce larger crops than in 1960. Only the Champlain Valley was damaged by the May 30 freeze. Apples in New Jersey sized well during June. Fruit is generally clean and free of insect and disease damage. Starrs are reported equal to last year's crop. In Pennsylvania, set varies considerably by variety, but over-all set is good and apples are sizing well. Delaware apple growers started to harvest Lodi during the week of July 3. Maryland prospects are for a crop 10 percent above 1960.

Virginia reports indicate the crop is sizing well. A slightly larger crop than last year is expected in northern counties but production in the remainder of the State will be below 1960. Varieties expected to produce larger crops than in 1960 are Stayman, Golden Delicious, Rome, Grimes Golden, and Jonathan. Yorks, Red Delicious, and Winesaps will produce smaller crops than a year ago. The West Virginia set of apples was generally good. Diseases and insects are well controlled although scab has been troublesome. Fruit is sizing well and moisture is more than adequate. North Carolina expects a crop 10 percent below 1960.

A large Michigan crop is in prospect this year. The crop is in very good condition with the freeze damage in the Southwest apparently not as serious as was thought earlier. Sizes, however, may be affected by lack of moisture in the Grand Rapids and Southwest areas. Prospects in Ohio are now somewhat lower than earlier expectations. Harvest of early varieties will begin around mid-July, becoming active the last week of the month in southern areas. The late May freeze caused varying degrees of damage to northern Indiana orchards, resulting in a sharp decrease in production from last year. Prospects in southern Indiana are generally fair to good. Harvest of some early summer varieties is expected to become active by July 10. In Illinois, the crop varies widely between areas and varieties. Generally good insect control has been maintained. Fruit set in Kansas was exceptionally heavy in most areas. The crop is in good condition with relatively little insect or disease damage and generally good moisture condition prevailing. Smaller production than in 1960 is indicated in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas due to spotted damage from the late spring freezes.

A good crop is in prospect in Idaho for Jonathans, Romes, and Winesaps, but prospects are poor for Delicious. High temperatures of June 16-27 did little damage. Harvest of the summer crop will begin about August 1. There is a generally good set in all areas of Colorado, except for a short crop of Jonathans in Delta County. Fruit is sizing well. In Utah, the crop currently is developing well, but there is some concern whether there is adequate moisture to carry fruit through to maturity. In Washington, a slightly smaller crop than 1960 is expected. Conditions are variable. High temperatures late in June slowed growth. Romes, Jonathans, Red and Standard Delicious crops are expected to be below 1960; Golden Delicious and Winesaps are forecast to out-produce 1960. The Hood River area in Oregon expects a lighter crop than last year. Cool, rainy weather during bloom was unfavorable for pollination in this area. Fruit quality and size appear better than in 1960.

In California, set was exceptionally heavy. Heavy thinning was practically complete prior to the excessive heat of mid-June. Heat damage was heaviest to Gravensteins in Sonoma County. Despite the high temperatures, drop has not been excessive and much of the sunburned fruit may be utilized for juice. Most fruit has continued to size and the Watsonville area has prospects of a good crop.

PEACHES: The 1961 peach crop is forecast at 75.7 million bushels, 2 percent above the large crop of 1960. The July forecast does not include production eliminated by the "green drop" program for California Clingstone peaches. The reduction from the June 1 forecast is mainly caused by this removal program. Production exclusive of the California Clingstone crop, which is largely processed, is forecast at 49.4 million bushels, 1 percent above last year and 21 percent larger than average, with prospects in most States up from a month ago.

Production of California Clingstones is expected to be 26.3 million bushels, 3 percent above 1960 and 17 percent larger than the 1950-59 average. The hot spell of mid-June caused only negligible damage to Clingstone peaches.

The California Freestone crop is estimated at 13.1 million bushels, unchanged from June, 6 percent above 1960, and 16 percent above average. Damage from excessive June heat was minor. Size and quality are good.

Indicated peach production in the 9 Southern States is 17.4 million bushels, a slight increase from the June forecast, 5 percent larger than 1960 and 64 percent above average. Harvest of a record-large crop continues in South Carolina. Heavy rains in June delayed harvest, and some peaches were too ripe to ship. In North Carolina, peaches have sized well and quality is good. Early June weather in Georgia was favorable and harvest progressed well. Late June rains delayed harvest and interfered with spray programs for late varieties. Shipments are running almost 40 percent ahead of last year at this time. The Elberta harvest began about June 27 and will be in heavy volume during the first half of July. A good crop of early and mid-season peaches is being harvested in Arkansas. The main Elberta harvest will start about July 20.

A heavy peach crop is being harvested in Alabama. Excessive rains have caused some loss from brown rot. Harvest is under way in the major areas of Texas. Early varieties are ripe in the northern section of the State and mid-season varieties are approaching harvest in Central and East Texas. General rains over the State around mid-June were beneficial to the crop.

Peach production in New England and New York is forecast at 883,000 bushels, down 14 percent from last year and about 31 percent below average. Weather in New England during June was generally favorable for the peach crop. In New York, the Lake Ontario area crop has a heavy set and considerable thinning has been necessary. In the Hudson Valley, heavy winter injury to fruit buds has resulted in a small crop. Moisture has been abundant and peaches are sizing well.

The Middle Atlantic States expect a peach crop of 6.9 million bushels, 20 percent smaller than last year but 11 percent above average. In New Jersey, winter and spring injury to buds has caused a light set. Very little thinning of peaches was necessary. June weather was moderately favorable and fruit is sizing well. Harvest of the Sunrise variety is expected to be under way by July 13 and Jerseylands will begin about July 23 in the earlier orchards. Peach orchards have a very uneven set in Pennsylvania. Trees in some orchards were completely winter killed while other trees escaped injury and are heavily fruited. The Hale variety was the most damaged by winter injury. Peaches are sizing well and promise a good though below average size crop. Harvest of Sunhaven and Redhaven peaches in Maryland is expected to begin the latter half of July. Peaches are sizing well. The peach crop in West Virginia has had adequate moisture and fruit is sizing well. Light hail damage occurred during June. Cool weather in June slowed development and the crop is expected to mature about 10 days later than last year. Virginia prospects improved during June. Moisture conditions were favorable and peaches sized well. Harvest of Redhavens will begin in southern areas about July 15.

An estimated 6.0 million bushels of peaches are expected for harvest in the North Central States. This is 1 percent below 1960 but 7 percent above average. Peaches in southern Ohio are set lighter than usual, but northern Ohio trees have a good set. Harvest is expected to begin about the first of August. In Illinois, winter injury was light. Peaches are sizing well. Harvest of Early Elbertas is expected to begin late in July. Michigan prospects improved during the month but a crop slightly smaller than last year is expected.

Total production in the Western States is forecast at 44.1 million bushels, 6 percent above 1960 and 16 percent larger than average. Washington peach production is 16 percent below last year. Pollination weather was poor. The crop in the Yakima area was hurt by the April 19 freeze. Production will be very light in Western Washington. Redhaven harvest started on July 5. Warm, dry weather in June favored development of the peach crop in Oregon. Fruit has sized well. In Colorado, peaches have a heavy set and have sized well and the crop will be 24 percent above average.

PEARS: The 1961 pear crop in the United States is now estimated at 25,938,000 bushels, up slightly from last month's estimate and last year's crop, but 11 percent below average. Production in the Pacific Coast States, where the bulk of the crop is grown, totals 22,988,000 bushels, about the same as last month. Bartlett production in these States accounts for 17,601,000 bushels, only slightly larger than last year but 9 percent below average.

In California, the decreased production from last year reflects the substantial losses resulting from pear decline, particularly to Bartlett pears in El Dorado, Placer, and Nevada Counties. The Bartlett crop in Sacramento, Lake, Santa Clara, and Solano Counties is expected to be up to that of last year. Frost destroyed a large part of the Mendocino crop and was serious in scattered orchards of Placer and El Dorado Counties. Hail marking is evident in scattered locations, but this damage is not expected to have any significant effect on tonnage marketed. A small tonnage of fruit was sun-burned during the high temperatures of June 14-16. Most fruit is sizing well. First picking of Bartletts is underway in the Sacramento River district and will become more general after July 10. Production of other type pears, largely from Santa Clara Valley is forecast to be 6 percent greater than last year in spite of the decreasing acreage. The set of fruit and size development have been favorable, but pear decline continues to cut into production. Some loss from sun-burning occurred in the Comice crop during the June heat. Harvest of the Wilder crop is complete.

In Oregon, prospects for Bartletts remain unchanged from a month ago. Sets are light to good in most orchards, being less varied from area to area than in 1960. Some frost damage occurred in unheated orchards at Medford earlier in the season. The crop is sizing normally. Prospects of other type pears declined during June. At Medford, high temperatures in mid-June caused some scalding of exposed fruit, resulting in significant losses. At Hood River, the crop appears to be developing normally.

Washington prospects appear to be better than last month for Bartletts. A good crop is anticipated in the north central area. Frost marks from the April freeze appear in nearly all districts, but little down-grading is expected. In the Yakima Valley the crop varies widely by grower and area due to a combination of poor pollinization and freeze damage. A fair crop is also expected in the Clark County area. More winter types are in prospect this year than were harvested last year. In the Yakima Valley, sizes of D'Anjous are good, and frost marks are not serious, though the crop is quite variable. A good crop is expected in the Wenatchee area with fruit sizing well.

Michigan, the largest producing State outside of the Pacific Coast, is expecting a crop 20 percent above last year. Damage from earlier freezes may reduce quality.

GRAPES: The first forecast of the 1961 United States grape crop is placed at 3,123,230 tons, up 4 percent from last year and 6 percent above average. The increased production over last year's crop can be attributed to European type grapes grown exclusively in California and Arizona. Prospective tonnage in these two States is forecast at 2,858,980 tons, up 6 percent from 1960 and 5 percent above average. In the remaining States, prospective

production is placed at 264,250 tons, a 10 percent decrease from last year but 16 percent above average. Production estimates for Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Virginia, and Oregon, which constitute less than 1 percent of the total U. S. production, have been discontinued.

California's prospective crop of 2,650,000 tons is 6 percent larger than the 1960 crop and 5 percent above the average. All of the increase is indicated in the raisin varieties, which are forecast at 1,850,000 tons. Prospective production of table and wine varieties is placed at 500,000 tons for each type, slightly below both crops last year. The high temperatures of June 14, 15 and 16 in the San Joaquin Valley caused a significant loss in production, especially in the raisin types. Most severely hit were the sandy soil areas of Raisin City and Caruthers in Fresno County and the Arvin district in Kern County. Most bunches which were totally exposed were destroyed. Severe damage also occurred to vineyards recently sulphured and to girdled and thinned Thompsons in other areas of the Valley. Shipping of Cardinals from the Arvin-Edison districts of Kern County is expected to begin during the first week of July.

The crop in the Great Lakes States is forecast at 201,000 tons, much below last year, but 22 percent above average. Most of the indicated decrease from 1960 occurred in Michigan, where a freeze in May sharply reduced prospects. A lighter crop than last year is also indicated in New York, although a generally large crop is expected from the Chautauqua-Erie area. All Lake States experienced a late bloom this year, and this, coupled with generally cooler weather, has placed the progress of the crop about two weeks later than normal. As a result, while the crop potential is heavy, there is some concern over whether the crop in some areas will have time to mature.

In the South Atlantic States, weather conditions have been favorable, and a good crop is expected. In Arkansas, hail and late spring freezes caused some damage resulting in variable crop prospects from one locality to another.

CITRUS: By July 1 nearly all 1960-61 crop oranges except California Valencias had been harvested. The total U. S. orange crop is estimated at 117 million boxes, 7 percent smaller than last year and 4 percent below average. Approximately 11.6 million boxes remained for harvest on July 1 compared with 10.8 million still unharvested a year ago.

The 1960-61 grapefruit crop is estimated at 43.4 million boxes, 4 percent larger than last year and 2 percent above average. As of July 1 there were approximately 3 million boxes still to be harvested compared with 1.9 million a year ago. Although some grapefruit will still be harvested during early July in Florida, Texas, and Arizona, the bulk of the unharvested fruit is in California.

The 1960-61 lemon crop, estimated at 14 million boxes, is about three-fourths as large as last year. Harvest was not quite two-thirds complete by July 1 which meant about 5.2 million boxes remained for harvest during the summer and early fall months. A year ago 4.2 million boxes remained to be picked.

Although processors had used fewer oranges to July 1, 1961 than a year ago, their usage of grapefruit exceeded that of a year ago.

Citrus Crops
Utilization to July 1

Crop	1959-60 Crop				1960-61 Crop			
	Utilization	Remain-	Utilization	Remain-				
	Fresh	Proces-	Total	ing for	Fresh	Proces-	Total	ing for
		sing		harvest		sing		harvest
			1,000 boxes				1,000 boxes	
Oranges	41,405	74,517	115,932	10,828	33,780	72,052	105,832	11,603
	:							
Grapefruit	22,818	16,896	39,714	1,906	22,386	18,057	40,443	2,957
	:							
Lemons	6,473	7,568	14,041	4,189	6,296	2,568	8,864	5,176
	:							

The 1961-62 citrus crops in Florida did well during June. Showers and irrigation took care of moisture requirements. Scattered late bloom has occurred throughout the State, particularly on oranges. If rains continue, more late bloom probably will appear. Trees show much new growth. Although the July 1 condition of oranges in California is down from a month ago, the decline is not much greater than usual. Condition of the crop showed the greatest decline in central California. The hot weather and June drop occurred about three weeks later than last season. In California's lemon producing districts the hot weather of June was not so extreme as in central California, and the trees were more conditioned to high temperatures. There appeared to be no unusual heat damage to the 1961-62 lemons. Condition of grapefruit on July 1 was near average. Texas had mid-June rains which were helpful. The fruit is sizing well and prospects are for a good citrus crop.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is forecast at 97,500 tons, 10 percent above 1960 and 13 percent above average. Both States expect crops larger than last year.

Dried prune production in California is expected to total 138,000 tons (dried basis) only slightly smaller than 1960 but 9 percent below average. Extreme hot weather caused considerable sunburn damage, but lightly damaged fruit is expected to continue growth.

Prune production in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is expected to total 63,600 tons (fresh basis), well above last year's very small crop but 21 percent below average. The June heat wave appears not to have damaged the Idaho crop. Harvest is expected to begin about August 10. The Yakima Valley in Washington expects a crop about double that of 1960. Pollinating weather was good and prune clusters are uniform, indicating a good crop. The Oregon crop will be below average, as rain and cool weather in the major producing areas of western Oregon resulted in a light set.

SWEET CHERRIES: The 1961 sweet cherry crop is forecast at 95,300 tons, about one-third larger than last year and 7 percent above average. A crop of this size will be the largest since 1955. Michigan is the only State for which prospects are below 1960. There was little damage to the California cherry crop during the heat wave of mid-June, since harvest was well past its peak.

Harvest was in progress in both Oregon and Washington on July 1, with the Washington harvest in full swing. In The Dalles area of Oregon, picking had passed its peak, but was just well under way in the Hood River area. Hot weather during June caused some damage to cherries in Washington, Idaho, and Utah although the loss was not great. In Washington, there was considerable culling of small sized fruit, probably the result of hot weather. Idaho and Utah growers expected to complete harvest by July 10 and Colorado's harvest was expected to be nearly completed by then. The Michigan crop of Napoleon cherries is much below last year and more than offsets better crops of Windsors and Schmidts. In New York, prospects declined sharply during the past month as the result of a heavy drop of fruit in the Lake Ontario area. Harvest will not be in full swing until mid-July in that area. In Southern Pennsylvania, picking began in late June, and in Erie County about July 1.

SOUR CHERRIES: Production of sour cherries for 1961 is forecast at 132,600 tons, up 14 percent from last year and 2 percent above average. In the Great Lakes region prospects are down from mid-June as the result of a decline in Michigan. The western States showed an increase over last month with the prospective tonnage now above the 1960 crop.

The Michigan crop is down from last year because of poor conditions in the important Northwest area where the late bloom did not set. In other parts of the State the crop seems to be as good as or better than last year. Sour cherries have made good progress in New York. Moisture supplies have been adequate. Pennsylvania expects a near average crop. A better crop than for several years in Erie County offsets somewhat poorer conditions in the South Mountain area. Heavy picking in southern Pennsylvania was expected about July 10. Conditions in Wisconsin have favored development of an above average cherry crop. Production for the Western States is expected to be below average primarily because the Washington crop is only 39 percent of the 10-year average. Freezing temperatures and poor pollinating weather during bloom caused the sharp reduction in Washington's crop. In contrast, conditions in Oregon have favored a near record crop. Harvest in Oregon was expected to be under way by July 10. Colorado cherries suffered hail damage during June. Volume picking is expected by mid-July. In both Utah and Idaho sour cherries developed well during the past month and harvest was in progress by July 1.

APRICOTS: The apricot crop in California, Washington, and Utah is forecast at 203,100 tons, 16 percent below 1960 but 2 percent above average. California's crop, 17 percent below last year, suffered a reduction in June as high temperatures caused fruit to mature rapidly with sizes smaller than expected. Heat damage was heaviest in Santa Clara, Solano, and Contra Costa counties. Harvest of Washington apricots began June 19 with movement of Rilands from the Wenatchee area. Size is generally good, but the spring freeze caused some flat-sided fruit. The crop in Washington is expected to be 13 percent below last year. Utah expects a crop 45 percent above the small crop of 1960.

ALMONDS: The California almond production forecast of 70,000 tons, unchanged from last month, is 32 percent above last year and about two-thirds above average. The crop is reported to be making good progress, with nuts sizing well and the set generally heavy. Harvest in the earliest districts is expected to begin around the end of July or early August. Almonds were not damaged by recent hot weather.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is expected to total 74,400 tons, up 2 percent from last year and the average. In California, relatively minor heat damage resulted in a slightly lower forecast than last month. Much of the damage has been concentrated in border rows and edges of orchards, with leaf burn being unusually high. Sunburn damage has been heaviest in the Payne and Mayette varieties, with other varieties affected no more than normal. Some heat damage normally occurs each year, but this year it was earlier than usual. A poor and spotty set is reported in Ventura County. A good set has been established in most Oregon orchards, except in Washington County where the set is only fair. The crop is forecast well above last year, but 27 percent below average.

FILBERTS: The Oregon and Washington filbert crop is forecast at 10,580 tons, 18 percent above last year, and 33 percent above the average. Warm dry weather during June was generally favorable for filberts. As of July 1, nuts were well developed and showed good size. The set is uniformly good in most orchards.

NECTARINES: Heat damage to California nectarines was not serious, and a record crop is anticipated. Harvest of the Early Sungrand is currently active with Regular Sungrand and Early Le Grand just starting. Sizes are running a little smaller than usual. Packout to date is running well ahead of last year, due largely to the 22 percent increase in bearing acreage.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of California avocados continues in steady, good volume. Picking of the Hass variety, which constitutes over half of the movement, is expected to continue heavy into late July when some of the later maturing varieties will start to move.

OLIVES: Blooming conditions in California were generally favorable for olives but the set is spotty, particularly where production was extremely heavy last season. Some blossom thinning has occurred, and good prospects are indicated in some districts. The extreme heat apparently had little effect on the crop. Moisture supplies appear adequate in most areas though irrigation water may be short in a few locations.

FIGS: In California, fig trees came through the winter in fine condition. There is a satisfactory set of figs in most districts. Pollination of the Calimyrna crop was satisfactory. The extremely hot weather during June has caused a heavy drain on soil moisture, and some pigmentation of white figs occurred due to the heat. However, no loss in total production is expected.

HOPS: Production is forecast at 37.3 million pounds, 19 percent below last year and 23 percent below average. Reduced acreage for harvest is the principal reason for the lower production this year, as a higher average yield per acre is in prospect.

Acreage is down sharply in all States except Idaho where it is the same as last year. In the three States of Washington, Oregon and California acreage is down an average of 23 percent, with Oregon showing the greatest percentage drop in this group.

The Washington crop was in excellent condition on July 1 except for a few yards which were damaged by stormy weather, including some hail, at the end of May. Foliage is heavy and vines on both Lates and Earlies are up to the trellis tops. The indicated yield per acre at 1,660 pounds is 40 pounds above 1960. Mildew has been a serious problem in Washington yards and is not entirely under control despite the help of some very hot weather. Development of hops in Oregon was near normal for July 1 with no serious damage from insects or mildew. The sudden hot spell in mid-June in California caused some early blooming and retarded vine growth. Irrigation is being done to hold the crop. Harvest is expected to begin earlier than usual. The mid-June heat wave was also damaging to hops in Idaho, principally to Early Clusters. The heat wave put the Earlies into full bloom before sufficient vine growth had been attained for a full crop.

TOBACCO: The first forecast of the season places production of all tobacco at 1,978 million pounds--nearly 2 percent above the 1,943 million pounds produced last year but 3 percent below the 1950-59 average. A crop this size would be the largest since 1956.

Plant supplies were generally adequate this year, but unseasonably cool and wet conditions during the early season hindered land preparation and delayed transplanting operations. Since late June the crop has put on rapid and luxuriant growth in most areas, responding to warmer weather, adequate moisture, and record amounts of fertilizer. Yields of many types will be increased further this season through greater use of high-yielding varieties, chemical sucker control, and other refinements in cultural practices.

The expected average yield per acre this season for all types combined, based on conditions around July 1, is 1,694 pounds. At this level, the yield would be second only to last year's 1,703 pounds, the highest of record, and would compare with the 10-year average of 1,418 pounds.

It is estimated that growers set about 1,167,900 acres of all types of tobacco for harvest this year. While this acreage is 20 percent below average, it is 2 percent above 1960 and the largest since 1956. As was the case last season, all major types are under quotas except Pennsylvania Seedleaf and cigar wrapper. Other than a 6 percent increase in burley and a 10 percent decrease in Connecticut Valley binder, basic allotments of types under quotas are unchanged from 1960.

Flue-cured tobacco, used principally in cigarettes and for export, is forecast at 1,238 million pounds. This is about 1 percent below 1960 and 3 percent below average. Conditions have been favorable throughout the season in Georgia and Florida, where record-high yields are indicated. In the Carolinas and Virginia, plants in fields started off slowly but favorable conditions in recent weeks give promise of a record yield in South Carolina and near-record yields elsewhere. The combined average yield expected for brightleaf types, at 1,774 pounds per acre, is runner-up to last year's record 1,808 pounds. The 10-year average stands at 1,420 pounds. At 697,800 acres, the estimated acreage of flue-cured this season is slightly higher than the 691,800 acres harvested in 1960, and compares with the average of 910,520 acres harvested during the 1950-59 decade. Basic allotments are essentially the same as they have been each year since 1957.

Production of burley--also a major cigarette type--is estimated at 523 million pounds. Even though this poundage is 8 percent above that produced in 1960, and the highest since 1954, it is 4 percent short of the 1950-59 average. Despite a late start because of extended cool, wet weather, the present condition of the crop is generally good. A 1,660 pound yield per acre is expected. If this yield materializes it will have been surpassed only by the 1,669 average in 1959. Yields averaged 1,639 pounds last year and 1,489 pounds from 1950 through 1959. Reports indicate that burley growers will harvest about 315,000 acres this season--7 percent more than was cut last year but 15 percent less than the average. Allotments were raised 6 percent this year, the first change since 1955 and the first significant increase since 1951.

Prospects for Maryland, type 32, are for 35.2 million pounds. This compares with 32.8 million pounds for the 1960 crop and the average 37.5 million pounds. Planting was later than usual but virtually complete by July 1. Prospects are generally excellent with diseases and insects under control. A yield of around 925 pounds per acre is expected based on the July 1 outlook. Southern Maryland producers put out about 38,000 acres this year, compared with 37,500 acres harvested in 1960 and the 10-year average of 44,950 acres.

At 52.0 million pounds, the fire-cured forecast is 14 percent above production in 1960 but 9 percent below average. Favorable conditions exist over most of the belt and the production of each type promises to out strip 1960. Reports from growers indicate a yield of 1,477 pounds per acre, compared with 1,369 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 1,289 pounds. Acreage of fire-cured set this season is placed at 35,200. This is about 6 percent above the acreage harvested last year but 21 percent below average.

A dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, of 22.3 million pounds is indicated, 11 percent above 1960 but 21 percent below average. The outlook for these types was boosted by warmer, drier weather during late June and early July and production prospects are above last season. A yield of 1,438 pounds per acre seems likely. This would be the second highest ever and compares with 1,353 pounds in 1960 and 1,260 pounds for the average. Dark air-cured leaf will be produced on about 15,500 acres, 5 percent higher than 1960 but 32 percent below average.

The cigar filler estimate, at 59.6 million pounds, compares with 59.3 million produced last season and the average of 54.6 million pounds. As the result of favorable conditions toward the end of June, growers in both the Lancaster and Miami Valley areas were somewhat optimistic. Heavy rains earlier delayed transplanting and a portion of the crop remained to be set after July 1. The combined yield for filler is set at 1,684 pounds per acre, and compared with 1,679 pounds realized last season and 1,580 for the average. The cigar filler crop was transplanted on about 35,400 acres. This compares with 35,300 acres harvested in 1960 and 34,590 acres for the 10-year average.

Conditions point towards a 29.0 million pound cigar binder crop--about 23.5 million in Wisconsin and 5.5 million in the Connecticut Valley. The combined yield for both areas is estimated at 1,671 pounds per acre. After a poor start, prospects improved with favorable weather during late June and early July. Cigar binder acreage is estimated at 17,300 acres--14,300 in Wisconsin and 3,000 acres in the Connecticut Valley. Indicated acreage in both areas is down from last year when the total amounted to 18,400. The 10-year average stands at 25,910 acres.

Growers expect about 19.1 million pounds from the cigar wrapper crop--10.6 million in the Connecticut Valley and 8.5 million in the Georgia-Florida area. In 1960, total wrapper production reached a record 21.0 million pounds. It averaged 16.3 million pounds during the 1950-59 period. An average yield of 1,417 pounds per acre is probable this season. It is expected that wrapper will be harvested from 13,500 acres--7,900 in the Connecticut Valley and 5,600 in the Georgia-Florida belt. Acreage in both areas is below last year when type 61 totaled 8,400 acres and type 62 totaled 6,000 acres. An average of 13,190 acres was harvested from 1950 through 1959.

POTATOES: The 1961 late summer production is forecast at 34,962,000 hundredweight, 1 percent above the revised 1960 estimate of 34,552,000 hundredweight and 4 percent above average. The acreage for harvest is estimated at 175,300, or 3 percent above last year but 12 percent below average. Prospective yield per acre, based on July 1 conditions, is placed at 199.4 hundredweight, 3.3 hundredweight under the 1960 yield but 28.6 hundredweight above average.

Harvest in Massachusetts and Rhode Island is expected to start in late July but volume will remain light until September. Wet weather delayed planting on Long Island this year. Plantings were generally completed by May 12. Heavy rains during the latter part of May leached fertilizer and flooded some acreage. Vine growth is small, however a majority of fields show fair to good growth. Early planted Cobblers were in blossom about mid-June. The crop in New Jersey is about a week to 10 days later than usual, with some late planted fields still in bloom on July 1. Stands are generally poorer than last year. Some digging is expected to start around mid-July, with harvest of Chippewa around the last week of July and Katahdin about August 1. The Cobbler crop in Pennsylvania is making good growth but harvest, because of the late season, is not expected to start until the latter part of the month. The crop in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan is about a week later than usual. Cool weather retarded growth but with warm weather in late June the crop is now making rapid progress. The Wisconsin crop got off to a good start and was generally in bloom on July 1.

In southwestern Idaho and eastern Oregon, cool weather during April and May was very favorable for late summer potatoes. Stands are generally good. Planting of the crop in Colorado was slightly late but was completed rapidly. Some hail damage was reported in part of the Greeley area and in Weld and Adams Counties. Most of the acreage which was not harmed was in bloom on July 1. Harvest is expected to start in Colorado the last of July. A good late summer crop is in prospect in Washington although some of the acreage was damaged by the hot weather in mid-June. Harvest began the

week of June 26 in the Columbia Basin. Digging should be widespread by mid-July and volume shipments are expected by the 20th. In California, harvest will get under way in the Stockton Delta and in most other producing areas around mid-July. Volume will be heavy through September.

The acreage of fall potatoes for harvest in 1961 is placed at 1,017,400 acres, 8 percent more than the revised 1960 acreage of 945,800 acres. The 1961 acreage in the 8 Eastern fall States is placed at 274,600 acres, 2 percent below 1960. The 9 Central States have 344,700 acres for harvest this year--up 8 percent--while the 9 Western States with 398,100 acres, is up 15 percent from last year. The acreage in Maine is placed at 144,000 acres, down 2 percent from last year. Weather conditions during May and June were favorable for planting. While growers generally planted up to earlier intentions, the lateness of plantings may have considerable influence on 1961 production. Long Island's fall acreage is placed at 32,000 acres, 4 percent below 1960. The crop was planted later than usual but now is making good progress. Planting of the crop in Upstate New York and Pennsylvania was delayed by the cool, wet weather but with warmer weather during late June, is making rapid progress. The fall potato acreage in Wisconsin got off to a good start, and with good moisture conditions has made good growth. The Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota has been very dry and rains will be needed if good yields are obtained. The fall acreage in Minnesota is placed at 114,000 acres, up 15 percent from 1960 while in North Dakota 119,000 acres are expected to be harvested. This is 6 percent above the 1960 acreage. The Idaho acreage is placed at 264,000, up 40,000 from 1960 crop. Increases were quite general in all areas of the State. The fall acreage in Colorado is estimated at 49,500 acres, up 5,300 acres from last year. The San Luis Valley acreage shows general good stands and normal development to date. Prospects in Washington, Oregon and northern California are generally good.

The early summer potato crop is estimated at 14,495,000 hundredweight--3 percent up from last month's estimate but 1 percent below the revised 1960 production of 14,637,000 hundredweight. Prospects in Delaware are good. Harvest is starting later than usual with little digging expected in the main Kent County area before July 15. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, prospects improved considerably during June as acreage was yielding above earlier expectations. The crop was planted later than last year and heavy rains during June delayed harvest. Moisture should be ample for sizing of late planted fields. Digging is expected to continue through July. Harvest in Texas started in late June. Supplies of good volume are expected by mid-July and should continue through most of August. The crop in the northern Panhandle of Texas made favorable progress during June. In California, first harvest of seed got under way in the Perris-Hemet areas of Riverside County about mid-June. Harvest for market started the first week of July in both Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. Volume will increase daily, peaking in late July.

The 1961 late spring potato production is estimated at 26,983,000 hundredweight, 2 percent below the June 1 forecast but 2 percent above the 1960 revised production of 26,451,000 hundredweight. California, which produced about 65 percent of the 1960 total late spring production, had a crop

of 17,842,000 hundredweight. Shipments are now past the peak and decreasing, but will continue relatively heavy through July as late districts in Kern County and digging in other southern San Joaquin Valley areas draw to a close. Harvest in Arizona is rapidly nearing completion. Potatoes from late fields are being culled quite heavily. About 300 acres have been abandoned, due mainly to extreme temperatures causing heavy decay. Harvest of the Texas acreage around the San Antonio and Knox-Haskell areas was nearly completed at the end of June. Harvest is active in Central and East Texas. Final harvest in the Baldwin area of Alabama should be completed during the first part of July. Harvest is underway in the Sand Mountain area where prospects are relatively good. Harvest of the North Carolina crop has been delayed by excessive rain during the last half of June. About 70 percent of the acreage in the 8 northeastern counties remained for harvest on July 1. Delayed harvest has caused some increase in tonnage, however there has been some damage from rot due to excessive moisture.

Production of the early spring crop is placed at 4,636,000 hundredweight, up 2 percent from last month. The yields in Hastings area of Florida are placed at 190 hundredweight, up slightly from a month ago. The 1961 winter crop turned out better than was anticipated earlier. The production was revised to 4,354,000 hundredweight, up 3 percent from the May 1 estimate. Outturn in Dade County, Florida was fairly good, in spite of poor outlook earlier in the season.

The 1961 acreage for harvest for all seasonal groups is placed at 1,474,800 acres--6 percent above 1960 and 3 percent above average. Production for all seasonal groups estimated to date (winter through late summer) is forecast at 85,430,000 hundredweight, 4 percent above the 1960 production for similar seasonal groups. The first forecast of the 1961 fall crop will be made as of August 1.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production prospects for sweetpotatoes for 1961 are placed at 14,693,000 hundredweight, 6 percent below the revised 1960 production of 15,636,000 and 22 percent below average. The acreage for harvest is indicated at 199,700 a decline of 2 percent from 1960 and 38 percent below average. Growing conditions so far have been generally favorable. Prospective yield per acre for the 1961 crop is placed at 73.6 hundredweight, 3.5 hundredweight below the record yield harvested in 1960 but 13.7 hundredweight above average.

In New Jersey and the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, cold, wet weather delayed transplanting and retarded early growth, but recently, with warm weather, vines are making faster progress. In North and South Carolina, planting of fields was about completed by July 1. Stands are generally good. Moisture supplies in Georgia and Mississippi have been favorable for vine growth and good yields are expected. In Kentucky and Tennessee, the lateness of the season delayed setting of plants. Prospects in Louisiana are poor to fair. The acreage was planted later than usual and excessive rainfall since planting has prevented adequate cultivation. Digging of early planted acreage probably will begin in late July but main harvest will not commence before September. In east Texas, the major producing area,

setting was delayed by dry weather, but transplanting was completed by mid-June, and the crop is making good progress. The crop in California is making good growth in all areas. Harvest is expected to start in earliest producing areas in late July.

PASTURES: Pasture conditions improved during June in the East and South but declined in the North Central regions and the West where lack of moisture and higher temperatures slowed the development of grass. For the entire country, condition of pastures averaged 85 percent of normal on July 1--2 percentage points lower than a year earlier, but 3 points above the 1950-59 average for the date. Pasture condition improved slightly from June 1 compared with the average seasonal decline of 2 percent. Temperatures averaged above normal for June in much of New England, the Western Great Lakes States, Northern Great Plains, and the West. Moisture was generally short in most of these areas, with drought conditions existing in parts of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and lower California.

In the North Atlantic region, pastures were excellent on July 1 in all States. For the region as a whole, pastures were better than on July 1 last year and were well above average for the date. Condition improved seasonally in contrast to the average decline of 3 percent from June 1 to July 1. Pastures furnished more grazing than usual for July 1 in all States, with the greatest improvement in Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey.

Pastures were generally excellent on July 1 in the South Atlantic region, and furnished more feed than on June 1. Pasture condition was well above July 1 last year and the average for the date in all States except Florida, where it lagged from a year earlier. Weather was generally favorable and resulted in lush pastures that supplied ample grazing in most of the region.

Condition of pastures improved sharply during June in the South Central region due to generally mild temperatures and ample rainfall. This seasonal improvement in pastures is in contrast to the average decline of 6 percent from June 1 to July 1 during 1950-59. Condition was up sharply from July 1 last year and the average. Pastures ranged from good to excellent on July 1 in all States, and showed much improvement from a year earlier except in Oklahoma. In that State July 1 pasture conditions have been relatively good the past 3 years but 1961 was the best for the date since 1951.

Pastures deteriorated during June in the North Central sections of the country. In the East North Central States, condition of pastures ranged from good to excellent on July 1, but lack of moisture limited green feed in part of the region. For the region as a whole, pastures declined slightly from June 1 compared with a small seasonal improvement usually expected from June 1 to July 1. Condition was below average for July 1 and poorer than on that date a year earlier. Pastures furnished considerably less grazing than on July 1 last year in Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Dry weather in June reduced pasture feed supplies in the West North Central region, especially in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Although pastures in the region as a whole furnished about the usual amount of feed for July 1, the reported condition was much poorer than a year ago. Condition declined from July 1 last year in all States except Missouri. The sharpest drop occurred in North Dakota where dry weather cut pasture condition to 31 percent of normal--the lowest condition for the date since 1936. The dry area extends into South Dakota and Minnesota, where pastures averaged only fair to poor.

Condition of pasture on July 1 varied widely in the West. Pastures furnished less grazing than a month earlier, and were much poorer than on July 1 last year and average. By States, pastures were in excellent condition on July 1 in Oregon and Washington and generally good in Idaho and Colorado. In other States, condition of pastures ranged down to very poor in Montana, Utah, and Nevada, where lack of rainfall caused grass to dry. Pastures averaged fair on July 1 in California, but ranged from excellent grazing in the North to virtually none in the South.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production in June was about 2 percent above a year earlier but 2 percent below the 1950-59 average for the month.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States, June 1961, with comparisons 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	June average: 1950-59:	June 1960	May 1961	June 1961	State average: 1950-59:	June 1960	May 1961	June 1961
N. Y.	978	963	1,053	1,011	Ga.	98	85	90
N. J.	100	100	116	103	Ky.	257	240	260
Pa.	574	621	694	641	Tenn.	236	220	230
Ohio	531	473	533	495	Ala.	110	88	90
Ind.	365	302	316	310	Miss.	141	119	121
Ill.	488	390	420	397	Ark.	121	90	91
Mich.	536	464	477	477	Okla.	165	130	137
Wis.	1,763	1,795	1,820	1,814	Texas	284	262	264
Minn.	935	1,018	1,061	1,016	Mont.	56	49	47
Iowa	637	614	602	614	Idaho	144	162	164
Mo.	414	379	377	374	Wyo.	23.0	20.2	18.0
N. Dak.	213	184	178	174	Colo.	86	79	77
S. Dak.	160	148	147	149	Utah	67	69	71
Nebr.	238	202	207	200	Wash.	179	193	204
Kans.	222	180	197	180	Oreg.	127	123	127
Md.	121	126	149	136	Calif.	625	700	754
Va.	186	187	201	197	Other			
W. Va.	79	63	62	64	States	712	672	726
N. C.	146	137	150	138				
S. C.	50	42	47	44	U. S.	12,167	11,689	12,278
								11,887

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 5,113 million eggs during June -- about 2 percent less than during June 1960. Decreases from a year earlier of 7 percent in the East North Central, 6 percent in the West North Central and 5 percent in the North Atlantic more than offset increases of 7 percent in the West, 5 percent in the South Central and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States.

The rate of egg production per layer in June was 18.3 eggs, compared with 18.4 during June last year. Rates of egg production were 1 percent below June 1960 in all regions of the country except in the South Central, which recorded a 2 percent increase.

Laying flocks averaged 278,991,000 layers during June, compared with 282,057,000 a year earlier. This was a decrease of 1 percent from

June 1960 and the lowest number for the month since 1941. Decreases were 6 percent in the East North Central and West North Central and 4 percent in the North Atlantic regions. These were partially offset by increases of 8 percent in the West, 4 percent in the South Central and 3 percent in the South Atlantic States.

The number of layers on July 1, 1961, totaled 276,756,000 -- about the same number as on hand July 1, 1960. Increases of 8 percent in the West, 7 percent in the South Central, and 3 percent in the South Atlantic States were offset by decreases of 7 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the West North Central and 3 percent in the North Atlantic region.

The rate of lay on July 1 was 59.8 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 60.0 eggs a year earlier. Decreases in rate of lay from last year were 1 percent in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and the West. Rate of lay was up 1 percent from a year earlier in the South Central, while in the East North Central and West North Central regions, there was no change.

Hens and Pullets of Laying Age and Eggs Laid
per 100 Layers on Farms, July 1

Year	: North	: E. North	: W. North	: South	: South	: Western	: United
	: Atlantic	: Central	: Central	: Atlantic	: Central	: Central	: States

Hens and Pullets of Laying Age on Farms, July 1

	: Thou.						
1950-59 (Av.):	48,534	52,929	74,736	29,396	44,270	32,511	282,376
1960	44,961	47,509	66,423	36,979	43,400	38,566	277,838
1961	43,399	44,391	62,823	38,110	46,400	41,633	276,756

Eggs Laid per 100 Layers on Farms, July 1

	: Number						
1950-59 (Av.):	55.4	55.7	57.1	51.4	48.8	58.9	54.9
1960	59.4	61.0	61.8	60.0	54.6	62.6	60.0
1961	59.1	61.2	61.6	59.3	55.3	62.0	59.8

Producers received an average of 30.8 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-June, down 1.2 cents from a month earlier and down 0.7 cents per dozen from a year earlier. During the last two weeks of June egg prices advanced strongly, especially in the Northeast. In the Midwest egg breaking operations remained active but began to taper off near the end of June as buyers became more critical of size and quality.

The average price received by producers for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-June was 12.6 compared with 14.1 cents a month earlier and 17.2 cents a year earlier. Commercial broilers averaged 12.8 cents per pound, the lowest of record. Farm chickens averaged 10.6 cents per pound (live weight) which is the lowest of record with the exception of the 10.4 cents in June 1959. Supplies of broilers were ample as slaughter plants operated near full capacity. Offerings of ready-to-cook hens were ample for fair seasonal demand.

Turkey prices in mid-June averaged 20.5 cents per pound live weight, the lowest for the date since June 1942 and compares with 24.1 a year earlier. Turkey markets were steady to weak under pressure of larger

supplies. Prices in producing areas continued weak and lower. Marketings of breeder hens and young turkeys increased on the West Coast, as extreme hot weather hit in mid-June.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-June was \$3.39 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.38 a year earlier. Broiler growing mash in mid-June cost \$4.73 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.67 a year earlier. Cost of turkey growing mash was \$4.74 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.62 a year earlier. At mid-June, the egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, turkey-feed, and broiler-feed price ratios were all less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Year	HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1944-60							
	Corn		Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Rye	Rice	
	All	For grain	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1944	94,014	85,002	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1945	87,625	77,928	41,739	10,454	14,498	1,850	1,499	
1946	87,585	78,410	42,812	10,380	13,403	1,597	1,582	
1947	82,888	73,802	37,855	10,955	10,850	1,991	1,708	
1948	84,778	76,840	39,280	11,905	12,679	2,058	1,804	
1949	85,595	77,106	37,794	9,872	10,789	1,554	1,858	
1950	81,818	72,398	39,306	11,155	15,414	1,753	1,637	
1951	80,729	71,191	35,233	9,424	13,995	1,722	1,996	
1952	80,940	71,353	37,012	8,236	10,737	1,393	1,997	
1953	80,459	70,738	37,536	8,680	12,230	1,430	2,159	
1954	80,186	68,668	40,551	13,370	18,173	1,795	2,550	
1955	79,367	68,462	39,027	14,523	20,837	2,049	1,826	
1956	75,247	64,877	33,333	12,852	16,843	1,624	1,569	
1957	71,864	63,065	34,065	14,372	25,693	1,718	1,340	
1958	72,224	63,549	31,247	14,791	20,089	1,797	1,415	
1959	81,902	72,091	27,793	14,918	19,035	1,457	1,586	
1960	80,691	71,443	26,554	13,763	18,839	1,652	1,595	
1961 1/	65,770	58,275	24,320	13,225	13,900	1,528	1,596	

Year	Wheat							
	Winter		Spring	All	Flaxseed	Cotton		All hay
	1,000	1,000	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1944	41,125	18,624	59,749	2,610	19,617		77,639	
1945	47,024	18,143	65,167	3,785	17,029		76,697	
1946	48,371	18,734	67,105	2,432	17,584		73,741	
1947	54,935	19,584	74,519	4,129	21,330		74,666	
1948	52,963	19,455	72,418	4,973	22,911		71,817	
1949	54,414	21,496	75,910	5,048	27,439		72,821	
1950	43,250	18,357	61,607	4,090	17,843		75,150	
1951	40,093	21,780	61,873	3,904	26,949		75,063	
1952	50,895	20,235	71,130	3,304	25,921		75,147	
1953	46,933	20,907	67,840	4,570	24,341		74,997	
1954	39,218	15,138	54,356	5,663	19,251		73,721	
1955	33,707	13,583	47,290	4,914	16,928		74,956	
1956	35,532	14,236	49,768	5,473	15,615		72,292	
1957	31,670	12,084	43,754	4,793	13,558		71,912	
1958	41,023	12,024	53,047	3,679	11,849		70,547	
1959	39,562	12,219	51,781	2,932	15,117		66,274	
1960	39,977	11,882	51,859	3,341	15,309		66,958	
1961 1/	40,548	10,902	51,450	2,732	---		66,156	

See footnotes on next page.

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1944-61--Continued							
Year	Tobacco	Beans	Peas	Soybeans	Soybeans	Cowpeas	Peanuts
	dry	dry	grown	for	grown	grown	grown
	edible	field	alone	beans	alone	alone	alone
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1944	1,749.9	1,996	719	13,118	10,245	1,582	3,851
1945	1,820.7	1,487	518	13,056	10,740	1,486	3,853
1946	1,960.8	1,622	492	11,706	9,932	1,218	3,883
1947	1,851.6	1,778	513	13,052	11,411	1,156	4,094
1948	1,553.6	1,938	298	11,987	10,682	1,189	3,824
1949	1,623.2	1,885	354	11,872	10,482	1,266	2,762
1950	1,599.0	1,511	238	15,048	13,807	1,177	2,633
1951	1,779.9	1,403	300	15,176	13,615	905	2,510
1952	1,771.8	1,253	208	15,958	14,435	801	1,838
1953	1,632.9	1,379	258	16,394	14,829	830	1,796
1954	1,667.5	1,533	259	18,541	17,047	899	1,824
1955	1,495.4	1,502	300	19,674	18,620	885	1,882
1956	1,363.5	1,423	366	21,700	20,620	897	1,834
1957	1,121.8	1,379	294	21,938	20,857	763	1,746
1958	1,077.9	1,616	223	25,108	23,993	647	1,702
1959	1,152.7	1,460	348	23,349	22,631	601	1,598
1960	1,141.4	1,431	298	24,429	23,639	490	1,542
1961 1/	1,167.9	1,409	331	27,922	27,100	---	1,548

Year	Sugar beets	Sugarcane, all	Potatoes	Sweetpotatoes	59 crops harvested	59 crops planted or 2/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1944	555	412.3	2,779.8	726.0	352,868	366,099
1945	713	416.4	2,664.3	645.9	345,546	356,883
1946	802	424.9	2,526.6	637.0	343,012	353,522
1947	879	425.2	2,001.3	546.6	346,380	356,408
1948	694	401.6	1,980.7	455.3	348,047	359,807
1949	687	396.8	1,755.3	472.1	352,286	365,490
1950	925	379.5	1,697.9	489.4	336,437	353,246
1951	691	347.9	1,348.5	312.0	336,079	362,922
1952	665	363.7	1,397.4	321.5	341,313	356,093
1953	745	366.0	1,536.4	343.0	340,660	360,461
1954	876	329.3	1,412.6	332.1	338,214	354,806
1955	740	302.9	1,405.0	341.6	331,943	353,757
1956	785	271.2	1,371.0	275.8	316,275	343,390
1957	878	291.1	1,359.4	273.8	315,613	330,920
1958	891	288.2	1,428.4	255.5	315,786	325,666
1959	905	332.5	1,336.3	256.6	316,590	329,663
1960	957	342.3	1,396.9	202.8	315,093	323,735
1961 1/	1,090	3,352.0	1,474.8	199.7	4/ 294,659	306,491

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes crops for which acreage estimates are made excluding duplicated acreages, fruits, and a few minor crops. 3/ For sugar and seed only. 4/ Includes an allowance for buckwheat, sweetclover seed, timothy seed, cowpeas grown alone, sugarcane for syrup, broomcorn, 29 commercial vegetables, and cotton.

State	PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1960 AND 1961							
	Corn, all		Oats		Barley		Sweetpotatoes	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Maine	10	10	57	.51	---	---	---	---
N.H.	10	10	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	47	44	57	58	---	---	---	---
Mass.	25	24	---	---	---	---	---	---
R.I.	5	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	34	32	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	653	516	650	618	28	21	---	---
N.J.	152	122	33	30	41	38	14	14
Pa.	1,202	1,142	684	622	172	179	---	---
Ohio	3,588	2,727	1,064	809	58	49	---	---
Ind.	5,283	4,121	860	826	53	54	---	---
Ill.	10,323	8,671	1,842	2,100	67	65	---	---
Mich.	2,076	1,806	724	854	72	65	---	---
Wis.	2,889	2,629	2,268	2,291	34	34	---	---
Minn.	6,824	5,800	3,952	3,794	897	897	---	---
Iowa	12,658	10,506	4,262	3,495	29	26	---	---
Mo.	4,315	3,323	694	708	164	156	1.2	1.1
N.Dak.	1,335	961	2,219	2,197	3,401	3,435	---	---
S.Dak.	4,238	3,475	2,839	2,924	524	571	---	---
Nebr.	6,817	5,658	1,274	1,198	313	297	---	---
Kans.	2,016	1,331	514	617	1,077	948	1.4	1.4
Del.	159	137	8	7	23	23	---	---
Md.	489	440	61	57	100	100	4	3.4
Va.	741	637	140	137	126	135	18.5	16.8
W.Va.	124	112	52	47	12	11	---	---
N.C.	1,912	1,530	375	394	71	80	24	22
S.C.	781	648	494	479	27	30	8	8
Ga.	2,571	2,237	371	334	11	10	14	14
Fla.	517	481	93	89	---	---	2	1.6
Ky.	1,643	1,199	131	111	92	100	2.3	2.2
Tenn.	1,446	1,099	238	250	48	58	5.5	5
Ala.	1,868	1,494	311	311	---	---	10	9.5
Miss.	1,142	971	400	428	---	---	15	14.6
Ark.	326	228	212	201	25	26	3.9	3.6
La.	392	302	86	86	---	---	52	52
Okla.	231	173	740	799	808	768	1.8	2
Texas	1,391	1,043	1,825	1,953	524	524	16	18
Mont.	108	76	449	386	1,801	1,801	---	---
Idaho	81	80	192	171	601	613	---	---
Wyo.	61	61	145	138	114	124	---	---
Colo.	470	352	190	171	640	589	---	---
N.Mex.	37	33	33	35	57	63	1.4	1.8
Ariz.	32	30	27	23	181	214	---	---
Utah	47	46	33	31	160	150	---	---
Nev.	5	3	9	9	15	14	---	---
Wash.	87	70	167	170	667	720	---	---
Oreg.	62	49	236	260	514	514	---	---
Calif.	211	175	426	456	1,845	1,827	12	13
U.S.	81,434	66,619	31,437	30,725	15,392	15,329	207.0	204.0

^{1/} Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1960 AND 1961 - Continued

State	Winter wheat 1/		All spring wheat		Durum wheat		Other spring wheat		All wheat	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
N.Y.	266	263	---	---	---	---	---	---	266	263
N.J.	59	56	---	---	---	---	---	---	59	56
Pa.	546	530	---	---	---	---	---	---	546	530
Ohio	1,465	1,480	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,465	1,480
Ind.	1,253	1,291	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,253	1,291
Ill.	1,635	1,766	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,635	1,766
Mich.	1,088	1,110	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,088	1,110
Wis.	29	35	24	28	---	---	24	28	53	63
Minn.	21	30	931	1,003	29	29	902	974	952	1,033
Iowa	116	119	22	26	---	---	22	26	138	145
No.	1,517	1,517	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,517	1,517
N.Dak.	---	---	6,614	6,612	1,304	1,408	5,310	5,204	6,614	6,612
S.Dak.	674	721	1,783	1,861	119	114	1,664	1,747	2,457	2,582
Nebr.	3,293	3,326	13	13	---	---	13	13	3,306	3,339
Kans.	10,727	10,727	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,727	10,727
Del.	26	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	24
Md.	158	149	---	---	---	---	---	---	158	149
Va.	277	277	---	---	---	---	---	---	277	277
W.Va.	32	30	---	---	---	---	---	---	32	30
N.C.	368	438	---	---	---	---	---	---	368	438
S.C.	132	145	---	---	---	---	---	---	132	145
Ga.	92	92	---	---	---	---	---	---	92	92
Ky.	247	252	---	---	---	---	---	---	247	252
Tenn.	158	171	---	---	---	---	---	---	158	171
Ala.	64	65	---	---	---	---	---	---	64	65
Miss.	54	60	---	---	---	---	---	---	54	60
Ark.	167	180	---	---	---	---	---	---	167	180
La.	63	58	---	---	---	---	---	---	63	58
Okla.	4,887	4,887	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,887	4,887
Texas	4,150	4,108	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,150	4,108
Mont.	2,038	2,262	1,986	1,854	211	150	1,775	1,704	4,024	4,116
Idaho	734	749	455	410	---	---	455	410	1,189	1,159
Wyo.	244	239	37	40	---	---	37	40	281	279
Colo.	2,575	2,601	36	18	---	---	36	18	2,611	2,619
N.Mex.	285	291	---	---	---	---	---	---	285	291
Ariz.	29	30	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	30
Utah	191	191	55	49	---	---	55	49	246	240
Nev.	4	3	13	15	---	---	13	15	17	18
Wash.	1,885	1,904	147	190	---	---	147	190	2,032	2,094
Oreg.	749	749	89	103	---	---	89	103	838	852
Calif.	379	368	8	8	8	8	8	8	387	376
U.S.	42,677	43,294	12,213	12,230	1,671	1,702	10,542	10,521	54,890	55,524

1/ Acreage seeded in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1960 AND 1961 - Continued

State	Flaxseed 1/		Rice		Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Maine	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
N. Y.	---	---	---	---	95	91	---	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,200	25,000
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mich.	---	---	---	---	532	548	---	---	69,400	76,000
Wis.	4	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	7,500
Minn.	590	549	---	---	---	---	8	16	81,200	99,000
Iowa	15	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mo.	---	---	4	4.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. Dak.	2,014	1,792	---	---	---	---	11	12	42,600	48,000
S. Dak.	619	551	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,800	10,400
Nebr.	---	---	---	---	74	76	---	---	69,300	83,000
Kans.	---	---	---	---	15	25	---	---	9,200	10,700
Miss.	---	---	45	46	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	---	---	391	391	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	---	---	464	464	---	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	122	146	420	421	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Mont.	42	8	---	---	13	14	---	---	61,600	69,000
Idaho	---	---	---	---	146	117	103	110	97,600	126,000
Wyo.	---	---	---	---	69	57	---	---	42,500	53,000
Colo.	---	---	---	---	228	246	16	9	157,100	175,000
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	13	15	---	---	2/	2/
Ariz.	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	---	---	---	---	8	9	---	---	32,900	26,000
Nev.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/
Wash.	---	---	---	---	42	28	171	188	37,900	54,000
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	---	---	12	17	20,900	22,000
Calif.	29	16	290	290	231	248	---	---	211,500	238,000
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,300	5,500
U. S.	3,076	1,616.4	1,469	1,474	321	352	977,000	1,128,100		

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall. 2/ Included in "Other States."

State	CORN FOR GRAIN			Production		
	Acreage Harvested : Average: : 1950-59:	Yield per acre For : harvest: : 1960 : 1961	Indi- cated : Average: : 1961	Indi- cated : 1960 : 1961		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	2	1	53.4	62.0	56.0	77
Mass.	4	2	54.9	64.0	58.0	196
Conn.	4	3	53.5	67.0	66.0	218
N.Y.	221	211	137	51.2	56.0	11,360
N.J.	123	108	76	53.4	71.0	70.0
Pa.	992	923	868	51.0	63.0	65.0
Ohio	3,319	3,383	2,537	56.4	68.0	187,624
Ind.	4,526	5,067	3,952	56.1	68.0	254,326
Ill.	8,621	9,923	8,335	59.2	68.0	511,052
Mich.	1,484	1,683	1,447	48.4	54.0	72,444
Wis.	1,569	1,736	1,528	59.6	62.5	66.0
Minn.	4,802	5,845	4,968	50.6	54.0	244,672
Iowa	10,184	12,166	10,098	55.7	63.5	569,737
Mo.	3,570	4,041	2,990	41.4	52.0	149,124
N.Dak.	409	319	239	24.8	28.0	10,170
S.Dak.	3,160	3,426	2,878	28.9	35.0	92,263
Nebr.	5,874	6,472	5,372	35.0	50.5	207,142
Kans.	1,618	1,725	1,138	29.0	45.5	35.0
Del.	150	151	128	47.7	62.0	62.0
Md.	418	425	387	48.4	60.0	20,233
Va.	754	627	539	39.4	49.0	29,713
W.Va.	157	98	86	43.4	52.0	45.0
N.C.	1,939	1,750	1,400	33.4	48.0	45.0
S.C.	1,013	708	588	21.8	32.5	31.0
Ga.	2,256	2,043	1,839	21.0	30.5	31.0
Fla.	340	307	289	19.7	29.0	28.0
Ky.	1,828	1,529	1,101	38.9	48.0	44.0
Tenn.	1,639	1,354	1,043	30.6	39.0	35.0
Ala.	2,059	1,705	1,415	22.2	26.0	29.0
Miss.	1,540	1,054	906	24.2	25.5	31.0
Ark.	688	305	210	23.8	31.5	31.0
La.	552	338	264	23.5	27.0	31.0
Okla.	430	206	150	21.1	33.5	31.0
Texas	1,861	1,251	938	20.9	22.0	27.0
Mont.	8	3	3	27.8	48.0	43.0
Idaho	16	21	23	64.0	73.0	76.0
Wyo.	14	20	20	33.8	48.0	52.0
Colo.	274	251	163	35.6	49.5	53.0
N.Mex.	30	17	16	21.5	33.0	30.0
Ariz.	28	21	20	19.6	16.5	16.0
Utah	4	3	4	51.1	60.0	60.0
Wash.	22	59	42	70.9	80.0	82.0
Oreg.	17	33	25	60.6	69.0	70.0
Calif.	117	130	108	59.4	72.0	70.0
U.S.	68,639		58,275	54.5		3,891,212
	71,443		44.1		54.5	3,013,797
						3,175,177

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		Indi- cated 1960 1,000 acres	Indi- cated 1961 1,000 bushels
	Harvested	For harvest	Average 1950-59	1960 1,000 acres	1960 Bushels	1961 Bushels		
	Average: 1950-59:	1960 1,000 acres	1961 1,000 bushels	1961 bushels	1961 bushels	1961 bushels		
N.Y.	348	246	244	30.4	30.0	33.5	10,426	7,380
N.J.	62	45	44	28.2	33.0	35.0	1,696	1,485
Pa.	693	535	519	25.7	29.5	31.0	17,504	15,782
Ohio	1,752	1,428	1,442	25.2	35.0	33.0	44,028	49,980
Ind.	1,362	1,229	1,266	26.3	33.0	34.0	35,489	40,557
Ill.	1,702	1,594	1,706	26.8	29.0	32.0	45,649	46,226
Mich.	1,153	1,068	1,100	29.3	31.5	34.0	33,571	33,642
Wis.	28	28	34	27.4	36.5	35.0	781	1,022
Minn.	46	20	29	22.1	25.0	23.0	987	500
Iowa	139	101	112	22.8	25.0	29.0	3,168	2,525
Mo.	1,470	1,321	1,334	25.0	28.5	29.0	37,089	37,648
S.Dak.	371	638	600	18.6	27.0	20.0	7,137	17,226
Nebr.	3,498	2,999	3,149	22.8	28.5	31.0	78,982	85,472
Kans.	10,211	10,329	10,329	17.7	28.0	27.5	181,353	289,212
Del.	40	25	23	23.4	31.0	29.0	905	775
Md.	208	149	140	23.3	29.0	29.0	4,721	4,321
Va.	306	256	259	22.8	26.0	28.0	6,864	6,656
W.Va.	44	27	25	22.2	27.0	27.0	954	729
N.C.	367	339	407	21.4	23.5	26.0	7,844	7,966
S.C.	162	126	139	19.2	23.0	24.5	3,108	2,898
Ga.	113	84	86	18.8	24.0	26.0	2,103	2,016
Ky.	216	165	178	21.2	29.0	28.0	4,526	4,785
Tenn.	208	137	159	18.4	24.0	25.5	3,796	3,288
Ala.	49	48	52	20.6	25.0	25.0	1,027	1,200
Miss.	44	37	40	24.0	30.0	29.0	970	1,110
Ark.	82	133	144	20.7	32.0	30.0	1,793	4,256
La.	1/ 43	32	35 1/18.2	26.0	21.0	1/ 733	832	735
Okla.	4,489	4,665	4,665	14.7	26.0	24.0	67,332	121,290
Texas	2,576	3,583	3,619	12.3	22.0	25.0	32,891	78,826
Mont.	1,651	1,963	2,042	23.0	22.5	19.0	38,927	44,168
Idaho	728	664	691	26.8	26.5	27.0	19,279	17,596
Wyo.	260	216	212	19.1	23.0	20.0	4,970	4,968
Colo.	2,167	2,419	2,371	17.0	27.0	25.0	37,667	65,313
N.Mex.	145	260	273	9.8	17.5	27.0	1,525	4,550
Ariz.	47	26	28	30.0	36.0	40.0	1,550	936
Utah	271	179	181	16.2	18.5	14.0	4,336	3,312
Nev.	4	3	3	29.7	35.0	30.0	124	105
Wash.	1,917	1,812	1,830	32.0	34.0	33.0	60,869	61,608
Oreg.	762	709	716	30.7	34.0	31.5	23,165	24,106
Calif.	476	339	322	20.8	22.5	23.0	9,765	7,628
	40,188	40,548		27.6			839,240	1,116,184
U.S.	39,977		21.0		27.5		1,103,895	

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	1950-59:	1960	cated:	1950-59:	1960
	1950-59:	1960	1950-59:	1960	1950-59:	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	38	23	27	26.0	28.0	33.0	957
Minn.	786	897	924	20.0	27.5	18.0	15,498
Iowa	14	20	25	20.8	23.0	25.0	284
N.Dak.	6,554	5,160	4,438	14.8	19.5	9.5	93,805
S.Dak.	2,238	1,617	1,633	11.6	16.5	12.0	25,124
Nebr.	36	12	12	13.6	20.0	17.0	456
Mont.	3,079	1,726	1,536	16.6	17.0	12.0	50,325
Idaho	618	441	401	37.8	45.0	43.0	22,721
Wyo.	60	30	30	17.8	20.0	16.0	1,033
Colo.	65	33	16	19.4	24.5	23.0	1,187
Utah	82	51	46	34.6	40.5	35.0	2,789
Nev.	12	11	14	31.4	32.0	30.0	387
Wash.	422	137	177	26.0	25.5	27.0	10,905
Oreg.	168	84	96	27.8	30.0	30.0	4,557
U.S.	14,187	10,242	9,375	16.8	20.7	13.5	230,272
							212,339
							126,321

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	1950-59:	1960	cated:	1950-59:	1960
	1950-59:	1960	1950-59:	1960	1950-59:	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Minn.	40	29	27	16.6	27.5	12.0	704
N.Dak.	1,461	1,280	1,242	13.8	21.0	10.0	19,073
S.Dak.	168	117	108	11.0	19.0	14.0	1,847
Mont.	2/330	206	142	2/17.8	18.0	13.0	2/5,864
Calif.	2/6	8	8	2/45.5	62.0	50.0	2/290
U.S.	1,869	1,640	1,527	13.8	20.8	10.8	25,258
							34,105
							16,502

1/ Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

2/ Short-time average.

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Average	530,381	178,548	192,058	25,549	168,235	1,094,770
1950-59						
1960	795,210	193,236	188,211	34,465	152,321	1,363,443
1961 2/	789,917	199,253	102,286	16,502	151,149	1,259,007

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated July 1, 1961.

State :	Corn for grain			Wheat (old crop)		
	Average :	1950-59	1960	Average :	1950-59	1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	9	4	5	---	---	---
Mass.	42	34	32	---	---	---
Conn.	44	40	46	---	---	---
N.Y.	3,120	4,194	3,427	750	229	369
N.J.	1,962	2,098	2,224	99	36	45
Pa.	15,225	17,136	19,771	1,220	562	631
Ohio	51,294	52,710	59,811	1,289	310	500
Ind.	78,542	85,236	106,812	485	158	122
Ill.	169,178	222,993	242,915	746	216	462
Mich.	23,500	29,480	26,356	1,291	356	841
Wis.	26,882	43,963	30,380	338	229	117
Minn.	94,633	121,584	135,721	1,499	2,225	2,467
Iowa	241,160	347,175	378,545	119	33	60
Mo.	38,588	53,610	48,330	1,081	380	376
N.Dak.	3,213	1,966	3,126	19,602	20,473	30,600
S.Dak.	36,835	31,100	65,950	6,087	8,961	16,145
Nebr.	82,409	184,477	205,907	5,937	15,687	19,714
Kans.	12,176	18,165	22,762	7,414	7,411	17,353
Del.	924	765	1,404	9	4	4
Md.	2,986	2,701	4,845	94	97	43
Va.	5,611	4,806	5,530	264	190	133
W.Va.	1,580	870	1,121	134	52	102
N.C.	13,326	12,981	18,480	280	190	199
S.C.	4,180	3,293	3,912	61	52	58
Ga.	6,993	5,808	8,101	50	54	20
Fla.	668	510	890	---	---	---
Ky.	13,969	16,721	13,211	94	41	72
Tenn.	9,557	11,014	10,561	112	55	49
Ala.	7,190	4,463	5,763	12	13	12
Miss.	5,616	4,667	4,032	19	8	11
Ark.	2,131	1,581	1,345	18	17	21
La.	1,566	1,218	1,095	2	---	---
Okla.	913	527	621	1,008	906	1,213
Texas	3,346	2,204	2,064	647	542	788
Mont.	22	19	23	13,286	17,154	22,393
Idaho	168	151	215	1,341	861	1,498
Wyo.	44	249	317	718	846	668
Colo.	1,463	1,561	1,739	3,345	14,186	15,869
N.Mex.	95	99	95	73	39	136
Ariz.	131	58	52	15	39	9
Utah	7	16	7	466	445	376
Nev.	1	---	---	25	4	9
Vash.	144	658	755	1,159	1,536	1,302
Oreg.	124	108	387	834	1,287	1,065
Calif.	222	356	374	123	44	41
U.S.	961,798	1,293,369	1,439,059	72,144	95,935	135,893

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1 - Continued

	Barley (old crop)		Rye (old crop)		Flaxseed (old crop)	
State	Average : 1950-59	1960	Average : 1950-59	1961	Average : 1950-59	1960
	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	10	4	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	202	61	88	13	12	17
N.J.	67	44	82	5	4	13
Pa.	746	350	706	31	51	26
Ohio	185	128	163	45	29	34
Ind.	141	215	111	70	48	66
Ill.	194	112	242	89	37	50
Mich.	456	328	235	119	106	58
Wis.	706	289	176	125	86	78
Minn.	5,065	8,526	8,367	184	43	37
Iowa	137	172	143	13	10	10
Mo.	378	479	494	29	28	47
N.Dak.	12,919	17,971	23,191	653	245	1,400
S.Dak.	3,995	2,739	5,229	600	193	1,430
Nebr.	1,108	1,908	1,864	271	505	557
Kans.	964	2,777	3,416	79	118	214
Del.	23	5	10	2	1	6
Md.	162	225	364	3	7	20
Va.	270	400	368	5	12	7
W.Va.	48	31	72	---	---	---
N.C.	110	102	95	10	18	3
S.C.	29	42	10	1	6	1
Ga.	4	2	1	1	7	4
Ky.	96	85	126	6	7	4
Tenn.	60	71	48	7	5	2
Miss.	12	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	9	6	8	---	---	---
Okla.	210	710	1,275	58	37	39
Texas	141	63	381	10	8	9
Mont.	6,979	10,695	9,210	17	40	117
Idaho	1,494	2,056	1,324	2	10	6
Wyo.	700	870	645	9	20	9
Colo.	1,932	1,534	2,777	28	78	182
N.Mex.	24	35	59	3	2	---
Ariz.	68	179	201	---	---	---
Utah	673	728	895	1	1	---
Nev.	44	57	36	---	---	---
Wash.	548	844	835	30	65	32
Oreg.	887	687	576	32	26	14
Calif.	502	348	365	2	---	---
Other States	---	---	---	---	1	---
U.S.	42,301	55,878	64,188	2,556	1,865	4,492
	;	;	;	;	;	;
	;	;	;	;	;	;

OATS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Harvest	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	cated	
	Average:	1960	1961	1950-59:	1960	1961	1950-59:	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	76	46	41	42.8	47.0	39.0	3,251	2,162	1,599
Vt.	18	16	17	38.4	46.0	43.0	692	736	731
N.Y.	688	599	569	44.4	52.0	52.0	30,436	31,148	29,588
N.J.	33	24	21	37.9	36.5	39.0	1,251	876	819
Pa.	734	653	594	39.5	42.5	43.0	28,936	27,752	25,542
Ohio	1,118	1,023	716	43.0	63.0	42.0	48,201	64,449	30,072
Ind.	1,168	807	605	40.7	59.0	44.0	47,509	47,613	26,620
Ill.	3,026	1,801	1,531	43.4	51.0	54.0	130,616	91,851	82,674
Mich.	1,194	712	826	39.2	51.0	46.0	46,365	36,312	37,996
Wis.	2,769	2,211	2,233	49.0	47.0	52.0	135,184	103,917	113,828
Minn.	4,326	3,865	3,517	40.6	49.0	43.0	185,321	189,385	151,231
Iowa	5,517	4,079	3,263	38.0	42.0	44.0	208,403	171,318	143,572
Mo.	1,101	499	479	29.6	35.0	35.0	33,040	17,465	16,765
N.Dak.	1,863	1,974	1,678	28.7	33.5	18.0	53,580	66,129	30,204
S.Dak.	3,224	2,704	2,812	28.2	41.0	29.0	91,766	110,864	79,982
Nebr.	1,905	1,213	1,140	24.8	35.5	35.0	46,702	43,062	39,900
Kans.	908	422	506	24.4	34.0	33.0	22,448	14,348	16,698
Del.	8	6	6	35.2	47.0	40.0	282	282	240
Md.	59	52	49	37.6	44.0	42.0	2,230	2,288	2,058
Va.	124	90	83	35.2	40.0	40.0	4,396	3,600	3,320
W.Va.	34	26	24	34.4	41.0	36.0	1,163	1,066	864
N.C.	383	241	236	33.6	34.0	39.0	12,963	8,194	9,204
S.C.	449	241	241	30.2	29.5	35.0	13,561	7,110	8,435
Ga.	375	171	171	30.0	37.5	41.0	11,165	6,412	7,011
Fla.	26	14	14	24.5	32.0	32.5	639	448	455
Ky.	68	50	42	29.2	37.0	35.0	2,012	1,850	1,470
Tenn.	183	100	105	29.6	36.0	37.0	5,452	3,600	3,885
Ala.	108	85	85	29.6	35.0	38.0	3,253	2,975	3,230
Miss.	236	160	179	35.6	48.0	49.0	8,638	7,680	8,771
Ark.	245	112	101	33.9	48.0	40.0	8,651	5,376	4,040
La.	72	40	40	29.6	35.0	35.0	2,191	1,400	1,400
Okla.	583	447	505	21.2	29.0	30.0	12,777	12,963	15,150
Texas	1,160	942	970	22.0	26.0	27.5	26,202	24,492	26,675
Mont.	262	251	136	33.9	30.0	30.0	8,905	7,530	7,080
Idaho	192	161	145	46.0	44.0	44.0	8,824	7,084	6,380
Wyo.	120	92	90	31.6	31.0	31.0	3,784	2,852	2,790
Colo.	146	129	116	31.6	38.0	34.0	4,616	4,902	3,944
N.Mex.	17	12	14	26.2	34.0	34.0	427	408	476
Ariz.	9	9	8	47.2	40.0	48.0	437	360	384
Utah	37	26	24	47.0	46.0	39.0	1,714	1,196	936
Nev.	5	2	2	42.5	43.0	43.0	216	86	86
Wash.	163	117	122	46.8	41.5	44.0	7,614	4,856	5,368
Oreg.	286	175	192	34.3	41.5	37.0	9,772	7,262	7,104
Calif.	185	155	170	32.1	33.0	34.0	5,951	5,115	5,780
U. S.	35,540	26,554	24,694	36.3	43.3	39.5	1,281,781	1,150,774	961,357

SOYBEANS

State	Acreage grown alone			Equivalent solid 1/			Acreage for beans		
	for all purposes	Average: 1960	1961	Average: 1950-59	1960	1961	Harvested: 1950-59	Average: 1960	For harvest: 1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
N.Y.	8	6	5	8	6	5	6	3	2
N.J.	42	42	39	42	42	39	30	33	31
Pa.	45	23	22	45	23	22	18	7	6
Ohio	1,237	1,529	1,712	1,237	1,529	1,712	1,206	1,514	1,696
Ind.	2,042	2,458	2,876	2,042	2,458	2,876	1,968	2,415	2,841
Ill.	4,404	5,013	5,564	4,404	5,013	5,564	4,318	4,973	5,508
Mich.	178	229	263	178	229	263	169	221	252
Wis.	87	102	126	87	102	126	73	96	116
Minn.	1,994	2,118	2,351	1,994	2,118	2,351	1,940	2,090	2,320
Iowa	2,214	2,615	3,530	2,214	2,615	3,530	2,190	2,599	3,518
Mo.	1,872	2,387	2,578	1,881	2,387	2,578	1,782	2,344	2,526
N.Dak.	113	182	211	113	182	211	108	176	202
S.Dak.	157	102	128	157	102	128	152	100	124
Nebr.	136	150	260	136	150	260	131	149	250
Kans.	453	594	713	453	594	713	397	586	702
Del.	111	194	210	111	194	210	106	189	204
Md.	155	238	276	155	238	276	138	225	266
Va.	254	337	371	275	347	379	213	320	352
W.Va.	8	6	6	8	6	6	---	---	---
N.C.	448	626	676	495	653	698	347	529	596
S.C.	253	542	607	293	580	637	218	499	559
Ga.	94	106	108	129	146	146	50	75	76
Fla.	28	35	42	28	35	42	24	30	36
Ky.	210	260	260	214	260	260	136	199	201
Tenn.	336	478	502	372	492	512	240	394	415
Ala.	150	155	174	152	155	174	100	133	152
Miss.	704	983	1,160	728	996	1,171	588	916	1,092
Ark.	1,297	2,440	2,611	1,334	2,448	2,615	1,231	2,409	2,578
La.	158	258	284	251	308	324	98	216	248
Okla.	76	137	160	76	137	160	51	124	145
Texas	23	84	97	23	84	97	17	75	86
U.S.	19,289	24,429	27,922	19,635	24,629	28,085	18,045	23,639	27,100

^{1/} Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.

SOYBEANS

State	Interplanted acreage			State	Interplanted acreage		
	Average	1960	1961		Average	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres		acres	acres	acres
Va.	42	19	16	Tenn.	71	28	20
N.C.	94	54	44	Miss.	50	26	22
S.C.	80	76	60	Ark.	72	15	8
Ga.	69	80	76	La.	186	100	80
				U.S.	694	398	326

BARLEY

RYE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average	harvest	1950-59	1960	cated	1961	1950-59	1960	cated
	1950-59	1960	1961	1960	1961	1961	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	14	18	16	21.2	23.5	25.0	302	423	400
N.J.	11	11	9	20.6	24.0	25.0	234	264	225
Pa.	18	15	15	20.2	25.0	26.0	368	375	390
Ohio	28	25	25	18.8	23.0	25.0	530	575	575
Ind.	70	59	59	16.7	22.5	22.0	1,186	1,328	1,298
Ill.	64	53	53	16.0	19.0	19.0	1,056	1,007	1,007
Mich.	50	34	27	16.8	19.0	21.0	828	646	567
Wis.	50	23	20	13.0	15.5	15.5	634	356	310
Minn.	111	58	71	15.6	21.0	18.0	1,688	1,218	1,278
Iowa	11	7	6	16.2	17.0	19.0	183	119	114
Mo.	48	41	41	14.6	19.0	19.0	724	779	779
N.Dak.	270	303	267	14.8	22.0	11.0	4,113	6,666	2,937
S.Dak.	270	222	206	14.4	23.0	19.0	3,756	5,106	3,914
Nebr.	170	156	156	11.4	17.0	19.0	1,930	2,652	2,964
Kans.	84	140	118	12.2	18.0	18.0	1,160	2,520	2,124
Del.	14	14	10	16.8	23.0	22.0	237	322	220
Md.	16	18	14	18.0	22.5	23.0	302	405	322
Va.	19	18	17	16.8	19.5	20.0	324	351	340
N.C.	21	18	18	14.0	16.0	18.0	294	288	324
S.C.	13	17	19	12.4	16.0	19.0	161	272	361
Ga.	11	23	26	11.4	17.0	19.0	135	391	494
Ky.	24	14	13	15.1	19.0	20.0	356	266	260
Tenn.	20	11	9	11.8	15.0	15.5	233	165	140
Okla.	84	78	70	8.0	12.5	10.5	693	975	735
Texas	26	23	23	9.2	13.5	14.5	240	310	334
Mont.	14	37	45	13.6	21.0	14.0	200	777	630
Idaho	5	7	8	19.9	30.0	28.0	107	210	224
Wyo.	6	7	7	11.8	12.5	13.0	77	88	91
Colo.	36	67	47	9.4	16.0	15.5	369	1,072	728
Wash.	58	114	90	14.0	19.0	18.5	973	2,166	1,665
Oreg.	21	21	23	14.5	19.0	19.0	303	399	437
U. S.	1,674	1,652	1,528	14.2	19.7	17.1	23,907	32,491	26,187

SORGHUMS

State	Planted			Acreage			For harvest 1961 1/ 1,000
	Average 1950-59		1960	Average 1950-59		1960	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	
Ind.	15	31	26	14	30	26	
Ill.	13	18	10	12	18	10	
Iowa	115	63	29	112	60	27	
Mo.	384	590	360	368	577	352	
N. Dak.	20	13	16	18	12	15	
S. Dak.	264	322	322	250	310	307	
Nebr.	1,104	1,951	1,405	1,028	1,895	1,364	
Kans.	4,974	5,335	3,628	4,548	5,218	3,496	
Va.	16	26	23	11	24	21	
N. C.	85	105	70	81	102	68	
S. C.	30	34	29	27	32	26	
Ga.	54	55	45	49	52	42	
Ky.	36	37	27	32	34	24	
Tenn.	76	69	50	69	64	45	
Ala.	65	47	38	58	44	35	
Miss.	67	57	47	57	53	43	
Ark.	123	67	42	113	64	39	
La.	17	13	9	17	13	9	
Oklahoma	1,733	1,280	986	1,541	1,237	952	
Texas	7,986	7,716	6,018	7,352	7,637	5,957	
Wyo.	6	6	5	6	4	4	
Colo.	1,036	699	461	781	627	439	
N. Mex.	530	330	271	426	321	257	
Ariz.	119	155	126	116	152	122	
Calif.	177	261	222	175	259	220	
U.S.	19,048	19,280	14,265	17,266	18,839	13,900	
1/ Grain, silage and forage.							

RICE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 1961 1,000 bags 1/ 1,000
	Harvested Average: 1950-59		For harvest 1960	Average 1950-59		Indi- cated 1960	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
Mo.	3.7	3.8	4.2	2,808	3,400	3,100	106 129 130
Miss.	41	44	45	2,705	2,950	3,200	1,108 1,298 1,440
Ark.	430	384	384	2,688	3,500	3,450	11,365 13,440 13,248
La.	531	458	458	2,402	2,900	3,000	12,515 13,282 13,740
Texas	484	417	417	2,798	3,100	3,100	13,331 12,927 12,927
Calif.	318	288	288	3,675	4,700	4,500	11,257 13,536 12,960
U.S.	1,808	1,594	1,596	2,802	3,424	3,411	49,683 54,612 54,445

1/
Bags of 100 pounds.

CROP PRODUCTION, July 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

ALL HAY

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Average	1960	Indi- cated	Average
	Average: 1950-59:	1960	harvest: 1950-59:	1961	1961	1960
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000			
	: acres	: acres	: acres	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maine	: 580	: 479	: 465	1.16	1.28	1.18
N.H.	: 247	: 196	: 189	1.32	1.47	1.40
Vt.	: 805	: 734	: 719	1.47	1.61	1.56
Mass.	: 266	: 220	: 214	1.63	1.79	1.72
R.I.	: 23	: 21	: 21	1.78	2.00	1.86
Conn.	: 215	: 176	: 173	1.79	1.88	1.88
N.Y.	: 3,145	: 2,965	: 2,948	1.75	1.97	1.98
N.J.	: 229	: 198	: 196	1.94	2.16	2.19
Pa.	: 2,190	: 2,087	: 2,085	1.60	1.91	1.95
Ohio	: 2,369	: 1,931	: 1,952	1.62	1.82	1.77
Ind.	: 1,690	: 1,361	: 1,353	1.63	1.87	1.74
Ill.	: 2,592	: 2,171	: 2,022	1.86	2.16	1.92
Mich.	: 2,204	: 1,820	: 1,729	1.58	1.84	1.59
Wis.	: 3,957	: 3,885	: 3,807	2.07	2.55	2.02
Minn.	: 3,764	: 3,510	: 3,664	1.84	2.16	1.82
Iowa	: 3,794	: 3,526	: 3,366	1.90	2.26	2.05
Mo.	: 3,150	: 2,822	: 2,829	1.33	1.57	1.59
N.Dak.	: 3,769	: 3,887	: 3,234	1.02	1.11	.73
S.Dak.	: 5,176	: 4,771	: 5,073	.88	1.10	.92
Nebr.	: 5,272	: 4,840	: 4,822	1.17	1.37	1.25
Kans.	: 2,236	: 2,002	: 1,980	1.52	2.00	1.98
Del.	: 57	: 44	: 44	1.49	1.70	1.80
Md.	: 434	: 385	: 376	1.60	2.04	2.07
Va.	: 1,324	: 1,212	: 1,196	1.26	1.53	1.54
W.Va.	: 730	: 650	: 650	1.31	1.41	1.38
N.C.	: 1,081	: 745	: 704	1.07	1.19	1.24
S.C.	: 538	: 345	: 306	.93	1.12	1.16
Ga.	: 793	: 457	: 425	.86	1.24	1.34
Fla.	: 109	: 95	: 97	1.20	1.51	1.45
Ky.	: 1,716	: 1,687	: 1,620	1.32	1.46	1.52
Tenn.	: 1,502	: 1,333	: 1,272	1.15	1.29	1.36
Ala.	: 693	: 506	: 473	.95	1.13	1.15
Miss.	: 716	: 620	: 618	1.21	1.28	1.36
Ark.	: 939	: 713	: 706	1.11	1.23	1.30
La.	: 386	: 376	: 368	1.31	1.41	1.44
Okla.	: 1,468	: 1,334	: 1,417	1.22	1.59	1.50
Texas	: 1,668	: 1,810	: 1,840	1.09	1.20	1.19
Mont.	: 2,358	: 2,200	: 2,227	1.22	1.32	1.19
Idaho	: 1,162	: 1,200	: 1,229	2.44	2.44	2.52
Wyo.	: 1,110	: 1,079	: 1,146	1.22	1.12	1.21
Colo.	: 1,440	: 1,442	: 1,467	1.68	1.83	1.79
N.Mex.	: 215	: 216	: 234	2.40	2.91	2.94
Ariz.	: 257	: 275	: 282	3.08	4.31	3.82
Utah	: 565	: 566	: 577	2.27	2.23	2.03
Nev.	: 364	: 308	: 292	1.68	1.77	1.51
Wash.	: 809	: 810	: 803	2.00	2.03	2.17
Oreg.	: 1,003	: 1,003	: 1,004	1.83	1.92	1.95
Calif.	: 1,898	: 1,945	: 1,942	3.42	3.67	3.64
U.S.	: 73,006	: 66,958	: 66,156	1.52	1.76	1.65

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average	Indi-	Average	1,000	1,000	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:	1950-59:	1960	cated	1950-59:	1960	1,000	cated
	1950-59:	1960	1961		1961				1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	435	359	348	1.24	1.35	1.25	537	485	435
N.H.	159	124	119	1.39	1.55	1.45	221	192	173
Vt.	481	416	399	1.52	1.65	1.60	733	686	638
Mass.	158	138	132	1.66	1.75	1.70	263	242	224
R.I.	13	12	12	1.78	2.00	1.80	23	24	22
Conn.	102	96	91	1.76	1.80	1.80	180	173	164
N.Y.	1,941	1,638	1,589	1.65	1.80	1.80	3,199	2,948	2,860
N.J.	88	74	72	1.66	1.85	1.85	148	137	133
Pa.	1,450	1,232	1,232	1.48	1.70	1.75	2,135	2,094	2,156
Ohio	1,397	1,070	1,022	1.47	1.65	1.60	2,038	1,766	1,763
Ind.	813	612	636	1.42	1.65	1.50	1,114	1,010	954
Ill.	1,085	835	827	1.53	1.80	1.60	1,639	1,503	1,323
Mich.	760	497	447	1.38	1.50	1.35	1,045	746	603
Wis.	1,515	1,019	917	1.80	2.10	1.60	2,697	2,140	1,467
Minn.	789	578	595	1.49	1.65	1.20	1,176	954	714
Iowa	1,754	1,346	1,104	1.54	1.85	1.65	2,685	2,490	1,822
Mo.	975	1,115	1,182	1.14	1.35	1.35	1,107	1,505	1,596
Nebr.	122	100	110	1.22	1.55	1.30	149	155	143
Kans.	100	92	92	1.31	1.65	1.65	128	152	152
Del.	24	19	20	1.50	1.55	1.80	36	29	36
Md.	244	207	219	1.44	1.75	1.80	350	362	394
Va.	414	430	443	1.21	1.45	1.40	503	624	620
W.Va.	388	337	340	1.26	1.35	1.30	490	455	442
N.C.	123	140	143	1.16	1.20	1.25	144	168	179
Ky.	415	453	448	1.28	1.35	1.40	533	612	627
Tenn.	180	211	219	1.15	1.20	1.25	210	253	274
Ala.	40	30	27	1.00	1.00	1.15	40	30	31
Miss.	61	63	60	1.20	1.20	1.35	74	76	81
Ark.	47	72	77	1.14	1.25	1.30	55	90	100
Mont.	263	276	259	1.24	1.20	1.15	327	331	298
Idaho	126	121	116	1.40	1.40	1.45	177	169	168
Wyo.	129	134	127	1.12	.95	1.10	145	127	140
Colo.	208	215	211	1.30	1.30	1.35	272	280	285
N.Mex.	11	12	13	1.30	1.45	1.35	15	17	18
Utah	42	45	47	1.64	1.40	1.40	70	63	66
Nev.	42	47	48	1.28	1.25	1.10	54	59	53
Wash.	211	229	231	1.98	1.95	2.00	416	447	462
Oreg.	162	194	186	1.78	1.80	1.85	288	349	344
U. S.	17,321	14,588	14,240	1.48	1.64	1.54	25,513	23,943	21,960

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

State	ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY								PASTURE			
	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		Cond.		July 1			
	Harvested	For	Av.	Indi-	Av.	Indi-	Av.	Indi-	Av.	Indi-	Av.	Indi-
1950-59:	1960	harvest:	1950-:	1960:	cated:	1950-:	1960	cated	1950-:	1960:	cated	1950-:
1961	1961	59	1961	59	1961	59	1961	59	1961	59	1961	59
: 1,000	1,000	1,000	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
: acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	Per-	Per-
Maine	9	8	9	1.46	2.00	1.70	13	16	15	91	94	92
N. H.	12	13	14	1.78	2.15	2.00	22	28	28	88	97	92
Vt.	77	108	116	1.92	2.10	2.00	149	227	232	89	93	93
Mass.	35	35	38	2.12	2.35	2.20	74	82	84	87	92	88
R. I.	3	4	4	2.30	2.40	2.35	8	10	9	85	90	91
Conn.	48	42	44	2.38	2.45	2.45	114	103	108	85	89	93
N. Y.	830	992	1,032	2.14	2.40	2.40	1,782	2,381	2,477	86	93	94
N. J.	98	91	91	2.38	2.70	2.75	233	246	250	76	73	86
Pa.	620	748	748	1.94	2.35	2.35	1,204	1,758	1,758	84	90	90
Ohio	867	789	781	1.90	2.10	2.05	1,654	1,657	1,601	90	91	92
Ind.	657	604	580	1.99	2.20	2.10	1,314	1,329	1,218	91	96	90
Ill.	1,196	1,170	1,030	2.34	2.55	2.30	2,809	2,984	2,369	88	95	86
Mich.	1,377	1,274	1,236	1.72	2.00	1.70	2,361	2,548	2,101	88	97	85
Wis.	2,276	2,763	2,763	2.30	2.75	2.20	5,272	7,598	6,079	90	94	82
Minn.	2,022	2,293	2,362	2.28	2.55	2.20	4,630	5,847	5,196	88	96	72
Iowa	1,877	2,093	2,135	2.28	2.55	2.30	4,294	5,337	4,910	90	99	85
Mo.	478	594	618	2.43	2.70	2.80	1,178	1,604	1,730	80	87	87
N. Dak.	1,050	1,261	1,072	1.45	1.40	.90	1,520	1,765	965	80	93	31
S. Dak.	1,688	2,012	2,052	1.40	1.55	1.35	2,314	3,119	2,770	81	92	79
Nebr.	1,852	1,764	1,693	1.96	2.30	2.20	3,612	4,057	3,725	85	94	90
Kans.	1,204	1,018	1,059	1.89	2.60	2.50	2,257	2,647	2,648	76	93	91
Del.	7	5	6	2.19	3.00	2.80	15	15	17	79	82	96
Md.	88	102	98	2.34	3.00	3.00	210	306	294	80	87	94
Va.	203	260	255	2.24	2.50	2.60	460	650	663	82	85	96
W. Va.	124	130	134	1.80	1.90	1.90	222	247	255	87	88	94
N. C.	73	55	46	1.98	2.00	2.15	144	110	99	79	81	91
S. C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	69	70	85
Ga.	18	21	17	1.89	1.80	1.95	34	38	33	75	71	89
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	79	84	79
Ky.	255	311	314	2.05	2.30	2.30	532	715	722	87	86	93
Tenn.	147	186	175	1.90	2.05	2.05	284	381	359	82	80	92
Ala.	19	19	18	1.77	1.95	2.05	34	37	37	77	70	88
Miss.	12	10	10	2.02	2.20	2.20	24	22	22	79	64	83
Ark.	47	35	39	2.12	2.40	2.35	100	84	92	78	78	86
La.	23	15	15	2.01	2.20	2.30	47	33	34	76	52	84
Oklahoma	437	325	400	1.78	2.60	2.20	764	845	880	75	88	90
Texas	239	168	165	2.12	2.30	2.40	498	386	396	69	68	84
Mont.	925	979	989	1.71	1.80	1.65	1,590	1,762	1,632	85	81	53
Idaho	862	922	968	2.84	2.80	2.85	2,462	2,582	2,759	92	86	85
Wyo.	420	463	486	1.74	1.55	1.65	736	718	802	82	67	77
Colo.	765	813	837	2.22	2.35	2.30	1,704	1,911	1,925	71	84	86
N. Mex.	144	149	164	3.09	3.70	3.70	447	551	607	59	77	74
Ariz.	201	225	232	3.41	4.80	4.20	687	1,080	974	77	86	76
Utah	417	439	439	2.60	2.50	2.30	1,087	1,098	1,010	82	74	63
Nev.	116	121	121	2.97	2.80	2.30	346	339	278	85	68	66
Wash.	384	411	415	2.34	2.35	2.55	903	966	1,058	88	89	89
Oreg.	301	336	356	2.83	2.85	2.85	853	958	1,015	90	93	90
Calif.	1,102	1,192	1,204	4.77	5.00	4.90	5,256	5,960	5,900	81	77	77
U. S.	25,605	27,368	27,380	2.20	2.45	2.27	56,254	67,137	62,136	82	87	85

LESPEDAZA HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average:	Indi-:	cated:	Average	1960	Indi-:
	Average: 1950-59:	1960	1961	1950-59:	1960	1961	1950-59:	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Ind.	88	74	58	1.24	1.45	1.40	107	107	81
Ill.	109	66	63	1.11	1.15	1.10	120	76	69
Mo.	906	549	401	1.09	1.10	1.10	1,041	604	441
Kans.	63	36	25	1.14	1.30	1.30	73	47	32
Del.	17	12	9	1.31	1.45	1.55	23	17	14
Md.	54	38	27	1.30	1.45	1.50	71	55	40
Va.	382	237	213	1.00	1.10	1.20	387	261	256
W.Va.	24	12	10	1.07	1.10	1.10	26	13	11
N.C.	400	259	233	1.00	1.15	1.20	398	298	280
S.C.	167	72	58	.90	1.05	1.10	146	76	64
Ga.	135	62	50	.90	1.00	1.15	119	62	58
Ky.	695	625	594	1.14	1.20	1.30	792	750	772
Tenn.	721	583	525	1.04	1.15	1.25	743	670	656
Ala.	128	64	51	.96	1.05	1.15	120	67	59
Miss.	222	146	140	1.22	1.25	1.35	263	182	189
Ark.	364	254	239	1.08	1.20	1.30	387	305	311
Ia.	71	56	45	1.33	1.60	1.55	93	90	70
Okla.	82	88	86	1.06	1.25	1.25	89	110	108
U.S.	4,628	3,233	2,827	1.08	1.17	1.24	4,998	3,790	3,511

WILD HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average:	Indi-:	cated:	Average	1960	Indi-:
	Average : 1950-59 :	1960	1961	1950-59:	1960	1961	1950-59:	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Wis.	47	20	35	1.30	1.30	1.20	61	26	42
Minn.	685	454	477	1.13	1.20	1.05	769	545	501
Mo.	160	171	171	1.04	1.20	1.20	166	205	205
N.Dak.	2,116	2,006	1,264	.82	.90	.60	1,735	1,805	758
S.Dak.	3,063	2,492	2,741	.62	.75	.60	1,902	1,869	1,645
Nebr.	3,036	2,807	2,807	.71	.80	.70	2,150	2,246	1,965
Kans.	633	668	641	1.02	1.30	1.30	640	868	833
Ark.	153	110	117	.98	1.05	1.20	145	116	140
Okla.	388	403	411	1.02	1.30	1.30	396	524	534
Texas	193	348	355	1.00	1.20	1.15	198	418	408
Mont.	707	553	570	.80	.85	.70	562	470	399
Idaho	126	103	98	1.13	1.05	1.05	141	108	103
Wyo.	409	363	399	.82	.75	.80	337	272	319
Colo.	326	276	276	.94	1.05	.95	304	290	262
N.Mex.	21	22	20	.72	.90	.90	15	20	18
Utah	84	63	73	1.15	1.15	1.00	97	72	73
Nev.	189	125	105	.98	1.00	.80	188	125	84
Wash.	46	41	42	1.30	1.20	1.30	61	49	55
Oreg.	280	279	265	1.13	1.20	1.15	316	335	305
Calif.	124	103	102	1.22	1.15	1.20	151	118	122
U.S.	12,789	11,407	10,969	.81	.92	.80	10,336	10,481	8,771

PEANUTS

State	Acreage for all purposes							
	Grown alone				Interplanted			
Average:	1959	1960	1961	Average:	1959	1960	1961	
: 1950-59:	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres
Va.	120	106	106	106	---	---	---	---
N.C.	201	183	181	181	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	324	291	287	287	---	---	---	---
S.C.	14	13	12	11	---	---	---	---
Ga.	629	534	518	518	56	12	12	10
Fla.	127	94	92	92	45	32	28	22
Ala.	275	225	212	212	1	---	---	---
Miss.	8	6	6	6	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,053	872	840	839	102	44	40	32
Ark.	7	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	148	119	112	118	---	---	---	---
Texas	396	306	297	297	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	6	6.4	6.4	7	---	---	---	---
TOTAL (S.W. area)	559	435.4	415.4	422	---	---	---	---
UNITED STATES	1,936	1,598.4	1,542.4	1,548	102	44	40	32

Equivalent solid 1/

State	Equivalent solid 1/			
	Average	1959	1960	1961
: 1950-59	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres
Va.	120	106	106	106
N.C.	201	183	181	181
Tenn.	3	2	---	---
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	324	291	287	287
S.C.	14	13	12	11
Ga.	656	540	524	523
Fla.	150	110	106	103
Ala.	276	225	212	212
Miss.	8	6	6	6
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,104	894	860	855
Ark.	7	4	---	---
Okla.	148	119	112	118
Texas	396	306	297	297
N.Mex.	6	6.4	6.4	7
TOTAL (S.W. area)	559	435.4	415.4	422
UNITED STATES	1,987	1,620.4	1,562.4	1,564

1/ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.

State	PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED			Yield per acre		
	Acreage harvested 1/		1960	Average		1960
	1950-59	1959		1959	1959	
Va.	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
N. C.	118	104	104	1,854	1,910	1,890
Tenn.	193	178	176	1,502	1,580	1,810
TOTAL (Va.- N. C. area)	3	2	---	802	925	---
S. C.	12	11	11	850	800	1,150
Ga.	538	490	475	944	1,100	1,240
Fla.	57	49	47	947	920	1,200
Ala.	231	201	191	861	800	1,135
Miss.	7	5	5	389	400	400
TOTAL (S. E. area)	845	756	729	917	1,000	1,203
Ark.	5	3	---	398	450	---
Okla.	131	115	110	760	1,125	1,430
Texas	308	289	285	550	720	785
N. Mex.	6	6.4	6.4	1,326	1,810	1,740
TOTAL (S. W. area)	451	413.4	401.4	618	848	977
UNITED STATES	1,609	1,453.4	1,410.4	979	1,092	1,265

State	Production		
	Average		1960
	1950-59	1959	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	216,167	198,640	196,560
N. C.	287,302	281,240	318,560
Tenn.	2,182	1,850	---
TOTAL (VA.- N. C. area)	505,652	481,730	515,120
S. C.	10,356	8,800	12,650
Ga.	510,208	539,000	589,000
Fla.	53,873	45,080	56,400
Ala.	199,347	160,800	216,785
Miss.	2,582	2,000	2,000
TOTAL (S. E. area)	776,366	755,680	876,835
Ark.	1,994	1,350	---
Okla.	97,126	129,375	157,300
Texas	173,368	208,080	223,725
N. Mex.	7,826	11,584	11,196
TOTAL (S. W. area)	280,584	350,389	392,161
UNITED STATES	1,562,602	1,587,799	1,784,116

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Average: 1950-59:	1960	harvest: 1950-59:	1960	cated: 1950-59:	1961	Average: 1950-59:	1960	cated: 1961	
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000				: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	
	: acres	: acres	: acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	
Maine	: 5	: 1	: ---	866	1,500	---	41	15	---	
New York	: 124	: 93	: 88	1,026	1,250	1,050	1,263	1,162	924	
Michigan	: 443	: 525	: 514	968	1,200	1,150	4,292	6,300	5,911	
Total N.E.	: 572	: 619	: 602	979	1,208	1,135	5,596	7,477	6,835	
Nebraska	: 66	: 71	: 73	1,558	1,500	1,600	1,059	1,065	1,168	
Montana	: 12	: 12	: 13	1,544	1,670	1,650	191	200	214	
Idaho	: 135	: 141	: 114	1,741	1,650	1,780	2,338	2,326	2,029	
Wyoming	: 59	: 64	: 55	1,385	1,450	1,500	819	928	825	
Washington	: 35	: 41	: 27	1,876	1,750	1,800	663	718	486	
Total N.W.	: 307	: 329	: 282	1,639	1,592	1,674	5,040	5,237	4,722	
Kansas	: ---	: 15	: 24	---	810	1,000	---	122	240	
Colorado	: 217	: 217	: 232	822	800	780	1,775	1,736	1,810	
New Mexico	: 37	: 12	: 14	475	580	620	149	70	87	
Arizona	: 7	: 2	: ---	456	275	---	32	6	---	
Utah	: 8	: 6	: 7	422	300	200	34	18	14	
Total S.W.	: 269	: 252	: 277	745	775	777	1,990	1,952	2,151	
California	: Large Lima	: 68	: 49	47	1,648	1,543	1,530	1,120	756	719
	: Baby Lima	: 35	: 25	28	1,681	1,868	1,760	575	467	493
	: Other	: 195	: 157	173	1,224	1,289	1,275	2,390	2,023	2,206
	Total Calif.	: 298	: 231	248	1,374	1,405	1,378	4,085	3,246	3,418
United States	: 1,446	: 1,431	: 1,409	1,157	1,252	1,215	16,711	17,912	17,126	

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Average: 1950-59:	1960	harvest: 1950-59:	1960	cated: 1950-59:	1961	Average: 1950-59:	1960	cated: 1961
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000				: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: acres	: acres	: acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Minn.	: 4	: 5	: 10	1,067	1,110	800	43	56	80
N. Dak.	: 3	: 9	: 9	1,017	1,260	800	35	113	72
Idaho	: 98	: 99	: 107	1,266	960	1,100	1,240	950	1,177
Colo.	: 8	: 8	: 6	872	950	1,000	74	76	60
Wash.	: 141	: 165	: 182	1,217	1,160	1,100	1,737	1,914	2,002
Oreg.	: 11	: 12	: 17	1,051	1,100	1,100	116	132	187
U.S.	: 279	: 298	: 331	1,215	1,088	1,081	3,415	3,241	3,578

1/ Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-		
Average:	1960	harvest:	1950-59:	1960	cated	1950-59:	1960	cated
1950-59:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	8	4	3	13.4	14.0	15.0	103	56
Minn.	898	584	520	9.8	13.0	10.0	8,657	7,592
Iowa	30	15	11	13.2	17.5	17.5	384	262
N.Dak.	2,526	1,955	1,525	7.4	7.7	5.0	18,479	15,054
S.Dak.	685	601	511	8.1	8.5	8.0	5,483	5,108
Texas	72	117	140	6.9	9.5	11.5	501	1,112
Mont.	55	35	6	7.4	7.0	5.0	380	245
Ariz.	3	1	---	1/27.9	23.0	---	79	23
Calif.	46	29	16	30.8	33.0	35.0	1,395	957
U.S.	4,332	3,341	2,732	8.3	9.1	7.1	35,526	30,409
								19,350

1/ Short-time average.

TOBACCO

State	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-		
Average :	1960	harvest:	Average:	1960	cated	Average:	1960	cated
1950-59 :	1961	1950-59:	1961	1950-59:	1961	1950-59:	1961	1961
Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Mass.	5,420	3,400	2,900	1,640	1,639	1,534	8,903	5,572
Conn.	13,700	8,800	8,000	1,462	1,509	1,455	19,958	13,206
Pa.	29,940	31,000	31,000	1,592	1,700	1,700	47,682	52,700
Ohio	15,870	13,400	14,000	1,479	1,573	1,592	23,307	21,072
Ind.	8,640	7,000	7,400	1,508	1,565	1,650	12,847	10,955
Wis.	14,570	14,600	14,300	1,534	1,539	1,640	22,165	22,470
Mo.	3,830	2,900	3,100	1,234	1,625	1,500	4,600	4,712
Md.	44,950	37,500	38,000	841	875	925	37,492	32,812
Va.	114,610	89,300	91,100	1,406	1,596	1,621	158,514	142,550
W.Va.	2,780	2,500	2,600	1,448	1,485	1,600	4,008	3,712
N.C.	613,920	467,000	472,300	1,438	1,838	1,779	868,527	858,300
S.C.	107,900	80,000	81,000	1,509	1,845	1,850	159,300	147,600
Ga.	91,210	71,300	71,200	1,314	1,839	1,894	117,967	131,126
Fla.	22,130	18,500	18,200	1,258	1,571	1,581	27,551	29,061
Ky.	281,950	219,500	232,800	1,436	1,600	1,606	399,916	351,279
Tenn.	93,670	73,900	79,300	1,462	1,561	1,659	134,984	115,336
Ala.	509	1/ 460	1/ 460	1,112	1,530	1,500	551	704
La.	282	1/ 320	1/ 230	625	1,000	1,075	173	320
U.S.	1,466,240	1,167,900	1,167,900	1,703	1,703	1,703	2,048,896	1,978,451
	1,141,400		1,418		1,694		1,943,487	

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Yield per acre	Production	Indicated	1960	1961	1960	1961	Indicated	1960	1961	Indicated	
		Harvested	For	1950-59	1960	1950-59	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:																	
Va.		90,650	70,000	70,500	1,380	1,590	1,600	1,22,834	111,300	112,800							
N.C.		234,700	179,000	181,000	1,298	1,630	1,625	298,762	291,770	294,125							
Total Old Belt		325,350	249,000	251,500	1,321	1,619	1,618	421,596	403,070	406,925							
Total Eastern N. C. Belt		12,293,700	223,000	225,000	1,504	1,980	1,875	439,487	441,540	421,875							
N.C.		74,850	55,500	56,000	1,504	1,920	1,850	110,476	106,560	103,600							
S.C.		107,900	80,000	81,000	1,509	1,845	1,850	159,300	147,600	149,350							
Total S. C. Belt		182,750	135,500	137,000	1,507	1,876	1,850	269,776	254,160	253,450							
Ga.		90,100	70,000	70,000	1,315	1,845	1,900	116,590	129,150	133,000							
Fla.		18,110	13,800	13,800	1,258	1,595	1,600	22,426	22,011	22,080							
Ala.		14,509	11,460	11,460	1,212	1,530	1,500	551	704	690							
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt		108,720	84,300	84,300	1,304	1,802	1,849	139,568	151,865	155,770							
Total All Flue-cured Types		111-14	910,520	691,800	697,800	1,420	1,808	1,774	1,270,427	1,250,635	1,238,020						
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:																	
Total Va. Belt		21	8,840	7,300	7,500	1,226	1,220	1,350	10,756	8,906	10,125						
Ky.		22	8,030	5,800	6,200	1,242	1,360	1,400	9,883	7,888	8,680						
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt		22	17,960	13,200	14,000	1,406	1,455	1,625	24,712	19,206	22,750						
Ky.		25,990	19,000	20,200	1,356	1,426	1,556	34,795	27,094	31,430							
Tenn.		23	8,080	5,700	6,200	1,164	1,380	1,400	9,775	7,866	8,680						
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt		23	1,860	1,200	1,300	1,184	1,315	1,350	2,154	1,578	1,755						
Total All Fire-cured Types		21-23	9,940	6,900	7,500	1,167	1,369	1,391	11,429	9,444	10,435						
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:																	
3A Light Air-cured		31	11,220	9,100	9,600	1,474	1,595	1,600	16,403	14,514	15,360						
Ohio		31	8,610	7,000	7,400	1,509	1,565	1,650	12,816	10,555	12,210						
Ind.		31	3,830	2,900	3,100	1,234	1,625	1,500	4,600	4,712	4,650						
Mo.		31	11,970	10,200	11,000	1,837	2,015	2,050	21,812	20,553	22,550						
W.Va.		31	2,780	2,500	2,600	1,448	1,485	1,600	4,008	3,712	4,160						
N.C.		31	10,670	9,500	10,300	1,864	1,940	2,000	19,802	18,430	20,600						
Ky.		31	249,300	197,000	209,000	1,460	1,625	1,625	359,664	320,125	339,625						
Tenn.		31	70,900	57,500	62,000	1,488	1,595	1,675	103,971	91,712	103,850						
Total Burley Belt		31	369,360	295,700	315,000	1,489	1,639	1,660	543,159	484,713	523,005						
Total Southern Md. Belt		32	44,950	37,500	38,000	841	875	925	37,492	32,812	35,150						
Total All Light Air-cured		31-32	414,310	333,200	353,000	1,417	1,553	1,581	580,651	517,525	558,155						

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Acreage		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	Type	Harvested	For	Harvest	Indi-	Indi-
No.	Average	1960	Average	1960	1960	1961
	: 1950-59	: 1961	: 1950-59	: 1961	: 1950-59	: 1961
					: 1,000	: 1,000
3B Dark Air-cured Ky.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds
	: 35	9,800	6,700	7,000	1,336	1,400
		2,950	2,000	2,000	1,363	1,420
Total One Sucker	: 35	12,780	8,700	9,000	1,342	1,405
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	: 36	6,740	4,300	4,400	1,228	1,450
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	: 37	3,150	1,800	2,100	1,010	995
Total All Dark Air-cured	: 35-37	22,670	14,800	15,500	1,260	1,353
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:						
Total Pa. Seedleaf	: 41	29,940	31,000	31,000	1,592	1,700
Total Miami Valley Types	: 42-44	4,650	4,300	4,400	1,473	1,525
Total Cigar Filler Types	: 41-44	34,590	35,300	35,400	1,580	1,679
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:						
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf Mass.	: 51	6,410	2,100	1,900	1,685	1,715
Conn.	: 52	3,560	1,300	900	1,885	1,960
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	: 52	1,092	1/350	1/250	1,797	1,880
Total Southern Ws.	: 52	4,650	1,700	1,100	1,867	1,943
Total Northern Ws.	: 54	5,580	5,700	5,800	1,554	1,600
Total Cigar Binder Types	: 55	9,160	8,900	8,500	1,518	1,650
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:						
Mass.	: 61	1,800	2,100	2,000	1,273	1,440
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	: 61	6,260	6,300	5,900	1,205	1,420
Ga.	: 61	8,060	8,400	7,900	1,220	1,425
Fla.	: 62	1,110	1,300	1,200	1,242	1,520
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	: 62	4,020	4,700	4,400	1,270	1,500
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	: 61-62	13,190	14,400	13,500	1,264	1,504
Total All Cigar Types	: 41-62	73,690	68,100	66,200	1,531	1,610
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:						
Total La. Perique	: 72	1,466	282 1/240	1/230	625	1,000
UNITED STATES	: All	1,141	400	1,167,900	1,703	2,048,173
						320
						1,943,487
						247
						1,978,451

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States total.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average	1959	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	:	1,213	1,970	1,420
New Hampshire	:	1,215	1,630	1,050
Vermont	:	908	1,000	1,030
Massachusetts	:	2,557	3,000	2,250
Rhode Island	:	173	210	120
Connecticut	:	1,323	1,490	1,050
New York	:	17,525	20,000	17,500
New Jersey	:	2,866	3,500	2,500
Pennsylvania	:	6,955	10,500	7,000
Delaware	:	315	360	250
Maryland	:	1,268	1,660	1,300
Virginia	:	9,743	10,900	10,200
West Virginia	:	4,744	6,300	4,700
North Carolina	:	1,490	1,700	2,500
<u>Total Eastern States</u>	:	<u>52,294</u>	<u>64,220</u>	<u>52,870</u>
Central States:				
Ohio	:	3,188	3,300	3,700
Indiana	:	1,461	1,880	1,900
Illinois	:	2,403	2,300	2,100
Michigan	:	10,260	13,500	11,300
Wisconsin	:	1,295	1,640	1,470
Minnesota	:	261	335	280
Iowa	:	193	300	160
Missouri	:	922	1,090	1,250
Nebraska	:	52	68	65
Kansas	:	220	230	210
Kentucky	:	306	310	460
Tennessee	:	298	300	430
Arkansas	:	272	170	300
<u>Total Central States</u>	:	<u>21,132</u>	<u>25,423</u>	<u>23,625</u>
Western States:				
Montana	:	70	44	20
Idaho	:	1,412	1,350	500
Colorado	:	1,154	4/ 800	800
New Mexico	:	553	480	280
Utah	:	392	360	230
Washington	:	24,100	21,700	4/ 19,500
Oregon	:	2,260	2,030	1,800
California	:	8,481	10,440	8,890
<u>Total Western States</u>	:	<u>38,421</u>	<u>37,204</u>	<u>32,020</u>
<u>United States</u>	:	<u>111,848</u>	<u>126,847</u>	<u>108,515</u>
<u>1/</u>	Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.			
<u>2/</u>	For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1959-Maine, 39; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 25; Connecticut, 82; New York, 700; New Jersey, 270; Pennsylvania, 250; Delaware, 50; Maryland, 30; West Virginia, 63; Wisconsin, 25; Iowa, 15.			
<u>3/</u>	Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.			
<u>4/</u>	Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit as follows (1,000 bushels): 1959 - Colorado, 9; 1960 - Washington, 100.			

PEACHES

State	Average 1950-59	Production 1/			Indicated 1961
		1959	1960	1,000 bushels	
N.H.	1,000 bushels	11	20	23	12
Mass.		88	135	140	95
R.I.		14	14	14	11
Conn.		138	165	175	115
N.Y.		1,034	740	680	650
N.J.		1,934	2,300	2,800	1,800
Pa.		2,595	2,750	2,900	2,400
Ohio		934	700	1,020	950
Ind.		340	400	450	400
Ill.		904	850	750	840
Mich.		2,942	3,500	3,300	3,200
Mo.		428	350	420	500
Kans.		113	99	165	145
Del.		91	50	50	35
Md.		456	483	520	440
Va.		1,376	1,400	1,650	1,500
W.Va.		680	660	750	750
N.C.		1,072	1,100	1,300	1,450
S.C.		3,689	2,5,900	5,600	6,500
Ga.		2,669	2,4,600	2,5,000	5,100
Ky.		201	250	285	215
Tenn.		174	170	175	180
Ala.		600	1,050	1,250	1,450
Miss.		299	270	310	352
Ark.		1,428	1,830	1,950	1,600
La.		82	150	145	150
Okla.		196	135	183	110
Texas		526	640	750	650
Idaho		289	280	300	260
Colo.		1,650	2,1,830	710	2,050
N.Mex.		133	75	10	3/
Utah		475	420	180	220
Wash.		1,456	2,170	2,2,030	1,700
Oreg.		404	500	410	480
Calif., Freestone		11,330	13,668	12,418	13,126
Total above		40,762	49,654	48,813	49,436
Calif., Clingstone 4/		22,368	27,25,377	27,25,502	26,252
U. S.		63,130	75,031	74,315	75,688

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1959 - Georgia, 200; Arkansas, 38; California, Clingstone, 750; Freestone, 250; 1960 - Georgia, 250; Arkansas, 50.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1959 - South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 200; Colorado, 107; California, Clingstone, 1,417; 1960 - Georgia, 140; Washington, 80; California, Clingstone, 2,042.

3/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

4/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Av. 1950-59, 536,800; 1959, 609,000; 1960, 612,000; 1961, 630,000.

PEARS

State	Production 1/				Indicated 1,000 bushels
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		
Conn.	53	55	35	55	
N.Y.	549	650	525	725	
Pa.	146	125	110	115	
Ohio	103	75	67	2/	
Ill.	92	45	35	2/	
Mich.	1,041	1,400	1,250	1,500	
Mo.	81	50	45	2/	
Va.	55	17	20	2/	
W.Va.	46	28	45	2/	
N.C.	72	25	55	2/	
Ga.	128	80	72	2/	
Ky.	52	30	35	2/	
Tenn.	79	55	50	2/	
Ala.	76	61	85	2/	
Miss.	90	53	70	2/	
Ark.	58	50	50	2/	
La.	50	50	55	2/	
Okla.	50	42	36	2/	
Texas	132	150	145	135	
Idaho	82	60	50	55	
Colo.	206	235	30	235	
Utah	223	140	3/ 200	130	
Wash.	5,018	3/4,080	3/3,130	4,370	
Oreg.	5,285	3/5,110	3/4,300	4,700	
Calif.	15,343	16,876	15,126	13,918	
U. S.	29,220	29,542	25,621	25,938	

State	Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon				Indicated Tons
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	1961	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
Wash., all	125,462	102,000	78,250	109,250	
Bartlett	88,775	71,500	47,500	75,000	
Other	36,688	30,500	30,750	34,250	
Oreg., all	132,125	127,750	107,500	117,500	
Bartlett	54,075	52,000	45,750	52,500	
Other	78,050	75,750	61,750	65,000	
Calif., all	368,200	405,000	363,000	334,000	
Bartlett	326,800	366,000	331,000	300,000	
Other	41,400	39,000	32,000	34,000	
3 States, all	625,788	634,750	548,750	560,750	
Bartlett	469,650	489,500	424,250	427,500	
Other	156,138	145,250	124,500	133,250	

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1959 - Washington, 18,000 bushels (450 tons); Oregon, 18,000 bushels (450 tons); 1960 - Utah, 8,000 bushels; Washington 16,000 bushels (400 tons); Oregon, 30,000 bushels (750 tons).

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	Indicated 1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y.	83,250	91,000	122,000	115,000
N.J.	1,210	800	950	1,000
Pa.	24,140	28,000	33,500	34,000
Ohio	15,030	13,100	15,200	15,000
Ind.	920	600	700	2/
Ill.	1,275	600	450	2/
Mich.	42,700	56,500	65,000	37,000
Iowa	1,540	800	600	600
Mo.	3,580	3,600	4,100	3,500
Kans.	670	400	400	2/
Va.	631	250	270	2/
N.C.	1,570	900	950	1,050
S.C.	1,340	1,800	2,400	2,800
Ga.	1,365	950	1,200	1,300
Ark.	6,980	7,700	7,800	7,500
Ariz.	4,770	10,200	8,070	8,980
Wash.	39,610	57,500	38,400	45,500
Oreg.	895	1,000	650	2/
Calif., all	2,705,400	2,861,000	2,694,000	2,850,000
Wine varieties	580,500	580,000	511,000	500,000
Table varieties	561,000	532,000	560,000	500,000
Raisin varieties	1,563,900	1,749,000	1,623,000	1,850,000
Raisins 3/	209,300	223,000	194,000	---
Not dried	726,700	857,000	847,000	---
U. S.	2,937,176	3,136,700	2,996,640	3,123,230

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

Crop and State	CITRUS FRUITS 1/				Equivalent tons	
	1,000 boxes 2/	Average : 1949-58	Indicated : 1959	Average : 1949-58	Indicated : 1959	Indicated : 1960
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	14,583	13,500	9,500	561,400	520,000	366,000
Fla., All	46,430	49,000	51,000	2,089,300	2,206,000	2,295,000
Temple	1,991	3,900	4,000	89,600	176,000	180,000
Other	44,439	45,100	47,000	1,999,700	2,030,000	2,115,000
Texas	1,104	1,500	1,950	49,700	67,500	87,800
Ariz.	474	560	440	18,260	21,600	16,900
La.	178	260	275	8,006	11,700	12,400
Total Above Varieties	62,770	64,820	63,165	2,726,666	2,826,800	2,778,100
VALENCIA:						
Calif. 4/	23,517	17,300	16,000	905,400	666,000	616,000
Fla.	34,450	42,500	36,000	1,550,300	1,912,000	1,620,000
Texas	462	1,200	1,550	20,760	54,000	69,800
Ariz.	587	940	720	22,600	36,200	27,700
Total Valencia	59,016	61,940	54,270	2,499,060	2,668,200	2,333,500
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	38,100	30,800	25,500	1,466,800	1,186,000	982,000
Fla.	80,880	91,500	87,000	3,639,600	4,118,000	3,915,000
Texas	1,566	2,700	3,500	70,460	121,500	157,600
Ariz.	1,062	1,500	1,160	40,860	57,800	44,600
La.	178	260	275	8,006	11,700	12,400
U.S., All Oranges	121,786	126,760	117,435	5,225,726	5,495,000	5,111,600
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	34,470	30,500	31,800	1,378,800	1,220,000	1,272,000
Seedless	18,360	20,100	19,400	734,400	804,000	776,000
Other	16,110	10,400	12,400	644,400	416,000	496,000
Texas	3,090	5,200	6,500	123,600	208,000	260,000
Ariz.	2,603	3,220	2,500	84,520	105,000	81,200
Calif., All	2,462	2,700	2,600	82,370	89,700	86,800
Desert Valleys	902	1,400	1,100	29,330	45,500	35,800
Other Areas	1,560	1,300	1,500	53,040	44,200	51,000
U.S., All Grapefruit	42,625	41,620	43,400	1,669,290	1,622,700	1,700,000
LEMONS:						
Calif.	14,358	17,100	13,500	567,200	675,000	533,000
Ariz. 4/	—	1,130	540	—	44,600	21,300
U.S. Lemons	14,358	18,230	14,040	567,200	719,600	554,300
LIMES:						
Fla.	322	320	300	12,880	12,800	12,000
July 1 forecast of 1961 limes	—	—	330	—	—	13,200
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	5/ 301	550	500	5/13,475	24,800	22,500
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,540	2,800	5,000	204,250	126,000	225,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for 1959 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and Miscellaneous, 200,000 boxes (8,000 tons); California, Valencia, 150,000 boxes (5,780 tons); Grapefruit-California Desert Valleys, 29,000 boxes (942 tons); Tangerines-Florida, 100,000 boxes (4,500 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Tangerines, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 79 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Not estimated prior to 1958.

5/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, July 1

Crop and State	Condition-Percent			Crop and State	Condition-Percent			
	Average: 1960		1961		Average: 1960		1961	
	1950-59	1960	1961		1950-59	1960	1961	
ORANGES:								
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES ^{1/}								
Calif.	74	62	75	Fla., All	64	71	60	
Fla.	--	--	--	Seedless	65	71	63	
Temple	--	68	69	Other	62	72	54	
Other	--	73	62	Texas	49	81	71	
Texas	60	81	79	Ariz.	76	70	83	
Ariz.	73	61	80	Calif., All	79	81	80	
La.	58	70	88	D.V.	80	82	87	
Total Above Varieties	--	--	--	Other	77	80	76	
VALENCIA ORANGES:				U.S., All				
Calif.	78	79	72	LEMONS:				
Fla.	69	69	68	Calif.	75	59	75	
Texas	58	75	76	Ariz.	65	51	79	
Ariz.	75	63	81	U.S.	75	59	75	
Total, Valencia Oranges	--	--	--	LIMES:				
ALL ORANGES:				Fla.	68	84	80	
Calif.	76	71	73	Fla.				
Fla.	69	71	65	TANGELOS:				
Texas	59	80	78	Fla.	--	66	59	
Ariz.	74	62	80	TANGERINES:				
La.	58	70	88	Fla.	62	71	55	
U.S., All Oranges	71	71	67					

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States orange harvest begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November 1 through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely from October through April.

^{1/} Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/				
	Average : 1950-59		1959	1960	Indicated : 1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:					
California	:	181,900	210,000	230,000	190,000
Washington	:	11,370	2/ 13,300	2/ 10,200	8,900
Utah	:	5,530	7,100	2,900	4,200
United States	:	198,800	230,400	243,100	203,100
PLUMS:					
Michigan	:	6,360	6,800	7,000	7,500
California	:	80,300	2/ 93,000	2/ 82,000	90,000
United States	:	86,660	99,800	89,000	97,500
PRUNES:					
Idaho	:	20,240	22,600	10,600	21,000
Washington	:	17,510	2/ 22,500	2/ 10,100	19,600
Oregon	:	42,740	44,000	4,000	23,000
California 3/	:	151,000	139,000	139,000	138,000
United States	:	457,990	436,600	372,200	408,600

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, 1960, California, 5,000; Prunes, 1959, Washington, 200. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruits (tons); Apricots, Washington, 1959 - 1,000; 1960 - 530; Plums, 1959 - 3,000; 1960 - 2,000; Prunes, Washington, 1959 - 1,000; 1960 - 225. 3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition July 1			Production 1/		
	Average : 1960		1961	Average : 1950-59		1960
	1950-59	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	1961
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	:	51	75	82	9,510	1,800
FIGS:						
California	:					
Dried)	:	82	88	94	2/ 24,710	2/ 16,800
Not dried)	:				11,260	8,500
NECTARINES:						
California	:	3/ 77	82	86	22,320	44,000
OLIVES:						
California	:	58	67	62	47,900	65,000
ALMONDS:						
California	:	--	--	--	43,560	53,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	:	--	--	--	7,420	8,400
Washington	:	--	--	--	532	550
United States	:	--	--	--	7,952	8,950
WALNUTS:						
California	:	--	--	--	66,670	70,300
Oregon	:	--	--	--	6,060	2,500
United States	:	--	--	--	72,730	72,800
						74,400

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis.

3/ Short-time average.

CHERRIES

State	Production 1/				Indicated 1961 Tons
	Average 1950-59		1959	1960	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
<u>Sweet varieties:</u>					
New York	4,730	6,700	3,700	5,500	
Pennsylvania	1,120	1,100	500	1,100	
Ohio	314	140	200	2/	
Michigan	10,080	14,000	14,000	13,000	
4 Great Lakes States	16,244	21,940	18,400	19,600	
Montana	1,328	1,350	1,400	1,600	
Idaho	2,247	1,350	1,600	2,100	
Colorado	616	550	120	1,100	
Utah	3,314	1,300	1,200	1,900	
Washington	16,790	3/ 14,400	3/ 11,000	13,000	
Oregon	21,690	24,900	12,800	24,000	
California	26,980	15,000	24,000	32,000	
7 Western States	72,785	58,850	52,120	75,700	
United States	89,029	80,790	70,520	95,300	
<u>Sour varieties:</u>					
New York	23,090	19,500	11,000	24,000	
Pennsylvania	9,940	11,500	9,000	9,700	
Ohio	1,789	1,100	1,300	1,600	
Michigan	72,150	86,000	80,000	74,000	
Wisconsin	13,250	11,700	5,700	14,000	
5 Great Lakes States	120,219	129,800	107,000	123,300	
Montana	290	330	10	400	
Idaho	942	830	830	1,000	
Colorado	1,500	3/ 1,300	700	1,500	
Utah	2,050	1,200	2,800	1,800	
Washington	2,040	1,200	1,100	800	
Oregon	3,270	3,400	3,700	3,800	
6 Western States	10,092	8,260	9,140	9,300	
United States	130,311	138,060	116,140	132,600	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Sweet Cherries, 1960, California, 500.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Sweet Cherries, Washington, 1959 - 820; 1960 - 600; Sour Cherries, Colorado, 1959 - 102.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average: 1950-59	1960	For harvest: 1961	Average: 1950-59	1960	Indicated: 1961	Average: 1950-59	1960	Indicated: 1961
Ohio	17,500	22,400	22,000	13.4	14.6	13.0	239	328	286
Mich.	65,200	67,900	72,000	12.8	13.9	15.0	839	943	1,080
Wis.	8,400	5,900	7,000	10.9	9.3	13.0	92	55	91
Minn.	64,500	80,800	96,000	11.2	12.6	11.0	728	1,018	1,056
N. Dak.	33,200	42,400	47,000	11.0	13.3	11.0	371	564	517
S. Dak.	4,900	6,200	9,100	12.2	12.1	12.0	60	75	109
Nebr.	57,100	68,700	80,000	14.7	17.8	15.0	839	1,226	1,200
Kans.	6,800	9,000	10,500	12.1	17.1	16.5	87	154	173
Mont.	50,800	60,500	67,000	14.0	13.9	15.0	710	841	1,005
Idaho	78,800	94,900	122,000	19.4	18.3	21.0	1,536	1,740	2,562
Wyo.	34,800	41,500	51,000	14.4	15.3	15.5	500	635	790
Colo.	125,700	155,100	169,000	16.2	17.8	16.0	2,036	2,761	2,704
Utah	29,200	31,600	25,000	15.5	17.0	13.0	454	536	325
Wash.	28,700	37,500	54,000	22.8	20.9	22.0	654	782	1,188
Oreg.	17,600	20,300	22,000	23.3	23.2	25.0	412	470	550
Calif. 1/	181,000	206,600	231,000	20.2	20.3	21.0	3,683	4,198	4,851
Other									
States	5,800	5,900	5,300	14.7	16.1	17.0	85	95	90
U. S.	810,100	957,200	1,089,900	16.4	17.2	17.0	13,324	16,421	18,577

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For harvest:	Average: 1950-59	1960	Indicated: 1961	Average: 1950-59	1960	Indicated: 1961	
Louisiana	265.8	279.0	293.0	21.3	21.9	23.5	5,634	6,109	6,886
Florida	39.0	50.7	59.0	35.5	31.8	36.0	1,376	1,612	2,124
U. S.	364.8	329.7	352.0	23.1	23.4	25.6	7,010	7,721	9,010

CROP PRODUCTION, July 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

Seasonal group and State		Acreage harvested		Yield per harv. acre		Production			
		Average: 1950-59	Average: 1960: cated: 1961	Average: 1950-59	Average: 1960: cated: 1961	Average: 1950-59	Average: 1960: cated: 1961	Average: 1950-59	Average: 1960: cated: 1961
		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
<u>WINTER:</u>									
Fla.		13.3	10.0	9.6	53	110	135	2,027	1,100
Calif.		14.6	11.1	13.9	158	195	220	2,300	2,164
Total		27.9	21.1	23.5	155.8	154.7	185.3	4,327	3,264
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>									
Fla.-Hastings		19.0	22.8	21.0	157	125	190	2,971	2,850
-Other		4.6	4.5	3.4	110	130	140	507	585
Texas		1.9	.9	1.0	57	60	170	79	54
Total		25.5	28.2	25.4	138.7	123.7	182.5	3,557	3,489
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>									
N.C.									
8 N.E. Counties		14.2	14.7	13.3	125	150	150	1,766	2,205
Other Counties		9.7	4.0	3.8	73	110	100	714	440
S.C.		9.7	6.5	6.0	82	85	85	789	552
Ga.		2.2	.5	.4	59	64	67	131	32
Ala.-Baldwin		17.9	15.5	12.4	104	140	110	1,867	2,170
-Other		10.0	6.5	9.0	56	62	100	530	403
Miss.		9.4	4.0	3.8	43	51	50	386	204
Ark.		11.6	5.5	5.2	51	65	62	581	358
Ia.		9.2	4.0	3.8	43	53	52	388	212
Okla.		4.7	1.8	1.7	53	65	62	241	117
Texas		10.0	7.0	6.3	51	70	75	490	490
Ariz.		5.6	9.8	10.3	234	240	260	1,312	2,352
Calif.		55.7	53.7	58.5	269	315	305	14,829	16,916
Total		169.9	133.5	134.5	144.4	198.1	200.6	24,024	26,451
<u>EARLY SUMMER:</u>									
Mo.		9.8	5.0	4.5	71	90	85	673	450
Kans.		3.7	2.3	2.8	61	85	100	221	196
Del.		7.5	9.8	10.0	165	220	220	1,320	2,156
Md.		3.6	3.4	3.2	106	145	150	376	493
Va.-East.Shore		20.2	23.0	24.0	124	170	150	2,510	3,910
-Norfolk		3.4	1.6	1.2	96	110	110	330	176
-Other		7.3	4.0	3.8	65	60	75	470	240
N.C.		11.6	7.0	7.0	66	110	100	753	770
Ga.		2.8	.9	.8	40	40	50	108	36
Ky.		16.4	10.9	10.4	61	72	67	974	785
Tenn.		15.6	9.0	9.0	63	80	80	956	720
Texas		7.5	11.3	12.7	148	170	165	1,093	1,921
Calif.		9.8	9.6	9.3	264	290	310	2,580	2,784
Total		119.1	97.8	98.7	105.5	149.7	146.9	12,363	14,637
<u>LATE SUMMER:</u>									
Mass.		2.4	2.2	2.1	158	215	200	379	473
R.I.		1.4	1.4	1.4	141	190	170	191	266
N.Y.-L.I.		20.4	11.6	12.0	209	270	240	4,190	3,132
N.J.		24.2	18.5	18.0	179	240	215	4,271	4,440
Pa.		5.3	4.0	3.8	146	205	190	760	820
Ohio		7.8	5.2	5.2	140	175	145	1,068	910
Ind.		5.6	3.3	3.2	121	185	140	664	610
Ill.		5.0	3.1	3.1	73	80	85	342	248
Mich.		7.0	6.9	7.1	105	125	130	729	862
Wis.		20.0	19.5	21.5	135	170	175	2,709	3,315

See footnotes at end of table.

CROP PRODUCTION, July 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued									
Seasonal group and State	Acreage 1950-59	Average 1960 1/	Yield per harv. acre: 1961	Production 1960 1/	Yield per harv. acre: 1961	Production 1960 1/	Yield per harv. acre: 1961	Production 1960 1/	Yield per harv. acre: 1961
L. SUMMER: Cont.	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Minn.	5.4	6.3	6.1	132	155	140	711	976	854
Nebr.	6.6	3.9	3.9	101	145	145	556	566	566
Md.	2.8	1.8	1.8	75	105	100	210	189	180
Va.	4.8	3.0	2.6	72	65	75	343	195	195
W.Va.	12.7	10.0	9.0	66	73	67	832	730	603
N.C.	4.3	2.8	2.8	84	105	100	356	294	280
Idaho	9.6	11.0	11.4	220	210	250	2,128	2,310	2,850
Colo.	10.8	11.8	11.5	224	205	180	2,432	2,419	2,070
N. Mex.	1.6	2.3	3.4	118	185	175	214	426	595
Wash.	17.9	20.0	23.0	268	290	295	4,834	5,800	6,785
Oreg.	10.8	13.0	13.0	211	230	240	2,271	2,990	3,120
Calif.	12.1	8.9	9.4	269	290	275	3,246	2,581	2,585
Total	198.5	170.5	175.3	170.8	202.7	199.4	33,636	34,552	34,962
FALL:									
Maine	137.4	147.0	144.0	253	229	Aug. 10	34,630	33,663	Aug. 10
N.H.	2.8	1.7	1.6	167	185	"	454	314	"
Vt.	3.5	2.4	2.4	149	175	"	514	420	"
Mass.	5.2	5.3	5.1	167	225	"	868	1,192	"
R.I.	3.6	4.4	4.1	208	260	"	750	1,144	"
Conn.	7.3	6.7	6.2	195	235	"	1,401	1,574	"
N.Y.-L.I.	30.1	33.4	32.0	219	270	"	6,649	9,018	"
-Upstate	48.2	42.0	44.0	174	195	"	8,314	8,190	"
Pa.	50.5	36.0	35.2	159	190	"	7,811	6,840	"
8 Eastern-Fall:	288.5	278.9	274.6	213.2	223.6	"	61,392	62,355	"
Ohio	14.2	11.3	11.3	154	195	"	2,180	2,204	"
Ind.	5.6	4.0	4.2	198	245	"	1,112	980	"
Mich.	51.6	39.5	41.0	130	164	"	6,531	6,478	"
Wis.	33.2	32.5	33.5	143	185	"	4,706	6,012	"
Minn.	77.8	99.0	114.0	112	125	"	8,714	12,375	"
Iowa	6.9	3.7	4.0	86	120	"	562	444	"
N.Dak.	94.0	112.0	119.0	116	128	"	10,962	14,336	"
S.Dak.	10.3	6.9	6.8	82	85	"	850	586	"
Nebr.	18.8	11.2	10.9	154	185	"	2,883	2,072	"
9 Central-Fall:	312.4	320.1	344.7	123.5	142.1	"	38,501	45,487	"
Mont.	9.2	8.2	7.5	138	140	"	1,289	1,148	"
Idaho	161.6	224.0	264.0	190	182	"	31,043	40,768	"
Wyo.	4.6	4.2	4.0	137	160	"	630	672	"
Colo.	43.4	44.2	49.5	191	215	"	8,301	9,503	"
Utah	10.2	8.6	9.0	155	170	"	1,575	1,462	"
Nev.	1.5	1.0	1.1	198	220	"	306	220	"
Wash.	15.1	15.0	19.0	238	285	"	3,633	4,275	"
Oreg.	25.2	22.0	24.0	236	220	"	5,970	4,840	"
Calif.	16.6	19.6	20.0	246	220	"	4,064	4,312	"
9 Western-Fall:	287.4	346.8	398.1	196.5	193.8	"	56,792	67,200	"
Total	888.3	945.8	1,017.4	176.3	185.1	"	156,685	175,042	"
	1,429.3		1,474.8		184.3		234,592		
U.S.		1,396.9		164.6		"		257,435	

1/ Revised.

CROP PRODUCTION, July 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

PLANTED ACREAGE, POTATOES, 1960 AND 1961

Seasonal group and State	1960 1/	1961	Seasonal group and State	1960 1/	1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		1,000 acres	1,000 acres
<u>WINTER:</u>					
Fla.	10.0	10.2	Va.	3.0	2.6
Calif.	11.1	13.9	W.Va.	10.0	9.0
Total Winter	21.1	24.1	N.C.	2.8	2.8
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>					
Fla.-Hastings	23.0	21.0	Idaho	11.1	11.4
-Other	4.5	3.5	Colo.	12.0	12.0
Texas	.9	1.0	N.Mex.	2.5	3.5
Total Early Spring	28.4	25.5	Wash.	20.0	23.0
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>					
N.C.-8 N. E. Counties	14.7	13.3	Total Late Summer		172.0
-Other Counties	4.0	3.8	176.9		
S.C.	6.5	6.0	FALL:		
Ga.	.5	.4	Maine	147.0	144.0
Ala.-Baldwin	15.5	15.5	N.H.	1.7	1.6
-Other	6.5	9.0	Vt.	2.4	2.4
Miss.	4.0	3.8	Mass.	5.3	5.1
Ark.	5.5	5.2	R.I.	4.4	4.1
La.	4.0	3.8	Conn.	6.7	6.2
Okla.	1.9	1.8	N.Y.-L.I.	33.4	32.0
Texas	7.0	6.3	-Upstate	42.0	44.0
Ariz.	9.8	10.6	Pa.	36.9	36.1
Calif.	53.7	58.5	Ohio	11.4	11.4
Total Late Spring	133.6	138.0	Ind.	4.1	4.3
<u>EARLY SUMMER:</u>					
Mo.	5.0	4.5	Mich.	40.0	41.5
Kans.	2.4	3.0	Wis.	33.0	34.0
Del.	9.8	10.0	Minn.	102.0	123.0
Md.	3.4	3.2	Iowa	3.7	4.0
Va.-Eastern Shore	23.0	24.0	N.Dak.	113.0	120.0
-Norfolk	1.6	1.2	S.Dak.	7.0	6.9
-Other	4.0	3.8	Nebr.	11.5	11.0
N.C.	7.0	7.0	9 Central - Fall	325.7	356.1
Ga.	.9	.8	Mont.	8.5	7.8
Ky.	10.9	10.4	Idaho	227.0	266.0
Tenn.	9.0	9.0	Wyo.	4.4	4.2
Texas	11.5	13.0	Colo.	45.3	51.0
Calif.	9.6	9.3	Utah	9.0	9.4
Total Early Summer	98.1	99.2	Nev.	1.0	1.1
<u>LATE SUMMER:</u>					
Mass.	2.2	2.1	Wash.	15.0	19.0
R.I.	1.4	1.4	Oreg.	22.0	24.0
N.Y.-L.I.	11.6	12.0	Calif.	19.6	20.0
N.J.	18.5	18.0	9 Western - Fall	351.8	402.5
Pa.	4.1	3.9	Total Fall	957.3	1,034.1
Ohio	5.2	5.2	U.S.	1,410.5	1,497.8
Ind.	3.4	3.3			
Ill.	3.1	3.1			
Mich.	6.9	7.1			
Wis.	20.0	22.0			
Minn.	6.4	6.2			
Nebr.	4.1	4.1			
Md.	1.8	1.8			

1/ Revised.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average:		Indi-	Average:		Indi-
	Average:	1960	harvest: 1950-59:	1960	cated	1960	1960	cated	1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
N. J.	15.6	14.0	14.0	88	105	90	1,377	1,470	1,260
Mo.	2.1	1.2	1.1	64	100	92	128	120	101
Kans.	1.0	1.3	1.3	54	80	70	59	104	91
Md.	4.9	4.0	3.4	109	135	135	530	540	459
Va.	17.3	18.5	16.8	84	112	97	1,453	2,072	1,630
N. C.	40.1	24.0	22.0	64	90	80	2,544	2,160	1,760
S. C.	23.1	8.0	8.0	51	57	57	1,177	456	456
Ga.	23.1	13.0	13.0	52	64	71	1,129	832	923
Fla.	3.6	2.0	1.6	46	45	50	159	90	80
Ky.	5.0	2.3	2.2	55	62	55	265	143	121
Tenn.	11.4	5.5	5.0	60	87	70	664	478	350
Ala.	18.2	10.0	9.5	46	57	58	832	570	551
Miss.	22.7	15.0	14.6	50	58	65	1,131	870	949
Ark.	6.4	3.9	3.6	51	77	70	314	300	252
La.	83.7	50.0	50.0	58	62	61	4,791	3,100	3,050
Okla.	2.5	1.8	1.9	50	65	62	123	117	118
Texas	26.1	15.0	17.0	49	80	75	1,246	1,200	1,275
N. Mex.	1/ 1.4	1.3	1.7	1/105	88	95	1/ 147	114	162
Calif.	11.7	12.0	13.0	73	75	85	859	900	1,105
U. S.	320.1	202.8	199.7	59.9	77.1	73.6	18,898	15,635	14,693

1/ 1959 only.

HOPS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	:		:	:		:	:		:
	Average	1960	1961	Average	1960	1961	Average	1960	1961
	1950-59	:	:	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Idaho	2,000	3,200	3,200	1,935	1,880	1,850	3,797	6,016	5,920
Wash.	15,050	16,400	13,100	1,660	1,620	1,660	24,904	1/26,568	21,800
Oreg.	7,730	4,500	3,000	1,201	1,310	1,320	9,313	2/ 5,895	3,960
Calif.	6,820	5,100	3,900	1,534	1,470	1,450	10,590	7,497	5,655
U. S.	31,600	29,200	23,200	1,538	1,575	1,609	48,604	45,976	37,335

1/ Includes 324,000 pounds not harvested because of economic conditions.

2/ Includes 262,000 pounds paid for but not harvested.

CROP PRODUCTION, July 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION				Total eggs produced			
State	Number of layers	Eggs per 100	layers	During June	Jan.-June incl.	Jan.-June incl.	Jan.-June incl.
and	on hand during June	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
division	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1960	1961
	: Thousands	: Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,306	3,274	1,812	1,830	60	60	381
N.H.	1,435	1,290	1,740	1,782	25	23	166
Vt.	708	646	1,875	1,812	13	12	84
Mass.	2,822	2,678	1,866	1,872	53	50	335
R.I.	342	327	1,818	1,812	6	6	38
Conn.	2,850	2,736	1,764	1,725	50	47	321
N.Y.	8,462	7,877	1,842	1,791	156	141	958
N.J.	9,952	9,593	1,707	1,710	170	164	1,061
Pa.	15,439	14,948	1,848	1,836	285	274	1,834
N.Atl.	45,316	43,369	1,805	1,792	818	777	5,178
Ohio	10,960	10,239	1,860	1,839	204	188	1,283
Ind.	10,875	9,972	1,902	1,902	207	190	1,335
Ill.	11,009	10,258	1,890	1,854	208	190	1,278
Mich.	6,472	6,037	1,830	1,854	118	112	752
Wis.	8,664	8,396	1,884	1,845	163	155	1,076
E.N.Cent.	47,980	44,902	1,876	1,860	900	835	5,724
Minn.	14,869	14,820	1,908	1,932	284	286	1,954
Iowa	20,781	19,394	1,962	1,920	408	372	2,645
Mo.	8,396	7,997	1,809	1,812	152	145	940
N.Dak.	2,134	2,090	1,836	1,842	39	38	237
S.Dak.	6,817	6,493	1,917	1,908	131	124	827
Nebr.	8,502	7,810	1,929	1,905	164	149	1,027
Kans.	6,393	5,474	1,902	1,899	122	104	743
W.N.Cent.	67,892	64,078	1,915	1,901	1,300	1,218	8,373
Del.	644	654	1,800	1,662	12	11	71
Md.	1,568	1,379	1,809	1,758	28	24	183
Va.	5,154	5,270	1,812	1,812	93	95	584
W.Va.	1,913	1,798	1,869	1,842	36	33	207
N.C.	9,460	9,648	1,839	1,800	174	174	1,074
S.C.	3,787	4,078	1,776	1,776	67	72	414
Ga.	10,222	10,638	1,806	1,815	185	193	1,144
Fla.	4,560	4,978	1,899	1,878	87	93	519
S.Atl.	37,308	38,443	1,828	1,808	682	695	4,196
Ky.	4,634	4,679	1,722	1,725	80	81	487
Tenn.	5,093	4,543	1,686	1,704	86	77	525
Ala.	6,210	6,399	1,728	1,782	107	114	676
Miss.	5,921	6,506	1,659	1,650	98	107	605
Ark.	4,666	5,230	1,755	1,770	82	93	491
La.	2,709	2,610	1,596	1,680	43	44	277
Okla.	3,138	2,960	1,776	1,812	56	54	357
Texas	12,594	13,730	1,692	1,728	213	237	1,320
S.Cent.	44,965	46,657	1,701	1,730	765	807	4,738
Mont.	946	866	1,830	1,818	17	16	110
Idaho	1,140	1,140	1,908	1,845	22	21	139
Wyo.	279	253	1,800	1,830	5	5	31
Colo.	1,339	1,281	1,890	1,788	25	23	154
N.Mex.	686	745	1,758	1,815	12	14	71
Ariz.	739	691	1,782	1,695	13	12	85
Utah	1,345	1,295	1,965	1,950	26	25	163
Nev.	67	68	1,845	1,770	1	1	6
Wash.	4,390	4,489	1,878	1,908	82	86	529
Oreg.	2,559	2,712	1,884	1,956	48	53	308
Calif.	25,106	28,002	1,920	1,875	482	525	2,774
West.	38,596	41,542	1,899	1,880	733	781	4,370
U.S.	282,057	278,991	1,843	1,833	5,198	5,113	32,579
							31,786

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